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THE

S P E L L I N G - B O O K :

C O N S I S T I N G O F

W O R D S I N C O L U M N S A N D S E N T E N C E S

F O R

O R A L A N D W R I T T E N E X E R C I S E S ;

T O G E T H E R W I T H

P R E F I X E S , A F F I X E S , A N D I M P O R T A N T R O O T S

F R O M T H E

G R E E K A N D L A T I N L A N G U A G E S .

B Y W I L E I A M D . S W A N ,

P R I N C I P A L O F T H E M A Y H E W S C H O O L , B O S T O N .

P H I L A D E L P H I A :
T H O M A S , C O W P E R T H W A I T & C O .

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THE
S P E L L I N G - B O O K :
C O N S I S T I N G O F
W O R D S I N C O L U M N S A N D S E N T E N C E S
F O R
O R A L A N D W R I T T E N E X E R C I S E S ;
T O G E T H E R W I T H
P R E F I X E S , A F F I X E S , A N D I M P O R T A N T R O O T S
F R O M T H E
Greek and Latin Languages.

By WILLIAM D. SWAN,
PRINCIPAL OF THE MAYHEW SCHOOL, BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA :
THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT, AND COMPANY

1851.

KD39036

HARVAR.
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CITY OF ROXBURY.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Nov. 1, 1848.

Ordered, That "Swan's Spelling-Book" be introduced into the Schools
of this city, from and after this day.

JOSHUA SEAVER, Secretary.

Copy from records.—Attest,

JOSHUA SEAVER, Secretary.

Extract from the Records of the School Committee of the City of Boston.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Mar. 7, 1849.

Ordered, That the "Spelling-Book" of WILLIAM D. SWAN take the place
of B. D. Emerson's, subject to the conditions prescribed by the regulations.

A true copy from the records.—Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, Secretary.

P R E F A C E.

THIS work has been compiled to furnish teachers with a complete and systematic series of exercises in English orthography.

Experience has convinced the author that the old method of requiring children to study words in columns, arranged according to their accent and number of syllables, and to spell them orally, without reducing the exercise to practice by writing the words, is a useless task, and will never accomplish its design. Children may be able to spell words correctly when pronounced by the teacher; but, without frequent practice in writing, they will misspell them in composition. The recent reports of school committees upon this subject, bear testimony to the truth of this conclusion.

There are great and paramount difficulties in learning to spell correctly the English language. These difficulties arise principally from the anomalous and peculiar structure of the language,—from the variety of sounds given to the

several vowels,—from silent consonants in certain classes of words,—and from the similarity of sounds in syllables formed by different combinations of letters. To obviate these difficulties,—to classify and arrange them under distinct heads, that they may be more readily and easily learned and remembered,—has been the principal design of the author.

Easy words, illustrating the simple sounds of vowels and consonants; words containing one or more silent consonants; words pronounced alike, but differing in orthography and signification,—have been arranged into distinct classes. But the great and distinguishing feature of the work is the arrangement of Exercises for Writing, in connection with the several classes. It has often been urged, and with good reason, against the spelling-books in common use, that children are required to learn to spell words, of the meaning and use of which they have no idea. These Exercises for Writing provide a remedy for this defect. Most of the words in the columns occur in the sentences, and the learner is thus shown their meaning and application.

The Rules for Spelling and the Exceptions should be thoroughly committed to memory by the learner, and frequent allusion should be made to them by the teacher, by questions like the following:—

(RULE I.) Why is the word *muff* spelled with two *f*'s?
What are the exceptions to Rule I.?

(RULE III.) Why is the word *robber* spelled with two *b*'s?

(RULE IV.) Why is the letter *t* not doubled in spelling the words *cheated* and *limited*?

(RULE V.) Why are the words *libeller* and *revelling* spelled with two *l*'s?

(RULE VI.) Why are the words *almighty*, *albeit*, and *already* spelled with one *l*? What are the exceptions to this rule?

Words containing syllables or terminations, pronounced alike or nearly alike, but spelled differently, are arranged in parallel columns, which are also followed by appropriate exercises for writing. Much attention should be bestowed upon these terminations, as they form one of the chief difficulties in spelling. Take, for instance, the terminations *eive* and *ieve*, which have both the same sound, as in the words *receive* and *believe*. If the learner be told that whenever the letter *c* precedes the termination, it is spelled *eive*; but if any other consonant precede, it is spelled *ieve*, he will have but little difficulty in spelling this class of words in future; and so with all the other classes which have been arranged and explained.

Another prominent feature in the work is the introduction of the Prefixes and Affixes, by means of which the meaning of words is variously modified. There has also been added, for more advanced pupils, a large number of the important Greek and Latin roots, with some of their derivatives. These derivatives form an important class of words for spelling, independently of the roots, which may be traced to their origin or not, according to the age and capacity of the pupil.

These Prefixes, Affixes, and Roots, have been compiled chiefly from McCulloch's English Grammar. The works of Graham, Sullivan, and others, have also furnished much useful matter for the work.

WILLIAM D. SWAN.

BOSTON, November, 1848.

THE
S P E L L I N G - B O O K .

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography treats of letters, syllables, words, and spelling.

A *letter* is a character used in printing, or writing, to represent the sound of the human voice in speaking.

The *English alphabet* consists of twenty-six letters.

There are *four* kinds of letters; namely, *Roman*, *Italic*, *Old English*, and *Script*.

The letters have severally two forms, by which they are distinguished; namely, *capitals* and *small letters*.

Capitals are used for the sake of eminence and distinction. Small letters constitute the body of every work.—See *Rules and Exercises for the Use of Capitals*, page 144.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMANA	
Capitala.	Small Letters.
A	a
B	b
C	c
D	d
E	e
F	f
G	g
H	h
I	i
J	j
K	k
L	l
M	m
N	n
O	o
P	p
Q	q
R	r
S	s
T	t
U	u
V	v
W	w
X	x
Y	y
Z	z

ITALIC.	
Capitals.	Small Letters.
A	a
B	b
C	c
D	d
E	e
F	f
G	g
H	h
I	i
J	j
K	k
L	l
M	m
N	n
O	o
P	p
Q	q
R	r
S	s
T	t
U	u
V	v
W	w
X	x
Y	y
Z	z

OLD ENGLISH.
Capitals. Small Letters.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x z

Capital.	Small Letters
ଅ	a
ବୁ	b
କୁ	c
ପୁ	d
ଶୁ	e
ରୁ	f
ତୁ	g
ହୁ	h
ଲୁ	i
ମୁ	j
ନୁ	k
ପ୍ରୁ	l
ବ୍ରୁ	m
ଶ୍ରୁ	n
ର୍ବୁ	o
ତ୍ରୁ	p
ହ୍ରୁ	q
କ୍ରୁ	r
ବ୍ର୍ବୁ	s
ଶ୍ର୍ବୁ	t
ର୍ବ୍ରୁ	u
ବ୍ର୍ବ୍ରୁ	v
ଶ୍ର୍ବ୍ରୁ	w
ର୍ବ୍ର୍ବୁ	x
ବ୍ର୍ବ୍ରୁ	y
ଶ୍ର୍ବ୍ରୁ	z

FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

CLASSES OF LETTERS.

There are two classes of letters — *vowels* and *consonants*.

A vowel represents a distinct sound of the human voice. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w*, and *y*.

A consonant, though having a peculiar sound of its own, is used only in connection with a vowel. The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, and z*.

W and *y* are consonants when they precede a vowel heard in the same syllable ; in all other cases, they are vowels.

A diphthong is two vowels joined in one syllable ; as, *ea* in *beat*; *ou* in *sound*.

A proper diphthong is one in which both the vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *voice*.

An improper diphthong is one in which only one of the vowels is sounded ; as, *oa* in *loaf*.

A triphthong is three vowels joined in one syllable ; as, *eau* in *beau*.

A proper triphthong is one in which all the vowels are sounded ; as, *uoy* in *buoy*.

An improper triphthong is one in which only one or two of the vowels are sounded ; as, *eau* in *beauty*.

EXERCISES ON THE CLASSES OF LETTERS.

Show the vowels in the words *hat, dog, hen, ox, pig, cat, sun, man, hand, sell, give, time*.

Show the consonants in *spell, grass, fire, hemp, flax, corn, old, drive, give*.

Show the diphthongs in *head*, *said*, *guess*, *flood*
been, *friend*, *young*, *blood*, *brood*.

Mention regularly the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants in the following words : *know*, *have*, *blood*, *drown*, *bound*, *warm*, *sail*, *touch*, *smell*, *hear*, *see*, *hate*, *road*, *breath*, *health*.

WORDS AND SYLLABLES.

A word consists of one or more syllables, and is used either alone or in conjunction with other words, as the sign of some idea.

A primitive word is one that is not formed from any simpler word in the language ; as, *harm*, *great*.

A derivative word is one that is formed from some simpler word in the language ; as, *harmless*, *greatly*.

A simple word is one that is not compounded ; as, *book*, *man*.

A compound word is one that is composed of two or more simple words ; as, *bookseller*, *watchman*.

Permanent compounds are sometimes united into one ; as, *bookseller* : others are formed by the hyphen ; as, *glass-house*.

A syllable is one or more letters pronounced in one sound, and is either a word or a part of a word. There are as many syllables in every word as there are distinct sounds ; as, *gram-ma-ri-an*.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable* ; a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable* ; a word of three syllable, a *trisyllable*, and a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable*.



OF THE VOWELS.

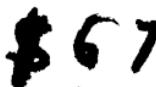
A has five sounds ; as in *hate, hat, bar, balm*, and *ball*.

E has three sounds ; as in *we, met*, and *her*.

I has three sounds ; as in *mind, thin*, and *birth*.

O has five sounds ; as in *note, not, born, come*, and *tomb*.

U has four sounds ; as in *use, us, full*, and *rude*.



OF THE CONSONANTS.

B has always the same sound ; as in *bad, crab*, and *sabre*.

C is hard before *a, o*, and *u* ; as in *cane, cold*, and *cut* : and soft before *e, i*, and *y* ; as in *cell, cite*, and *cymbal*.

D has always the same sound ; as in *dim, bad*, and *rider*.

F has always the same sound ; as in *fat, if*, and *swift*.*

G has two sounds : hard, before *a, o*, and *u*, as in *game, got*, and *gun* : and soft, before *e, i*, and *y*, as in *gem, giant*,† and *gymnastic*.

H is aspirated ; as in *herd, heel*, and *hit* : or unaspirated ; as in *heir, herb*, and *honest*.

J has the sound of *g* soft ; as in *jest*.

K and **L** have always the same sound ; as in *kick, lately*.

M is invariable ; as in *mud* and *mass*.

N and **P** never change ; as in *not, pen*.

Q is always followed by *u*, and is sounded as in *quake*.

R is rough ; as in *rob* : and smooth ; as in *hair* and *more*.

S has two sounds : hard, as in *those* ; soft, as in *this*.

T and **V** never change ; as in *tin* and *it* ; *vain* and *verb*.

W, when a consonant, never changes, but is sounded as in *win* and *won*.

X has three sounds ; as in *Xenophon, fix*, and *exist*.

Y, when a consonant, is invariable ; as in *you* and *yes* : when a vowel, is sounded as in *day, key*, and *boy*.

Z has but one sound ; as in *zeal*.

* Except in the word *of*.

† With some exceptions ; as in *giddy, girl*, and a few others, which have a hard.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

THE VOWEL A.

The long sound of A, as heard in the word HATE, is expressed in several ways.

1. Before a consonant and a final E, (silent,) as in

fade	age	bake	late
made	cage	cake	mate
name	page	rake	rate
same	wage	wake	wave

2. By AI, as in CAIN.

maid	hail	gain	stain
paid	sail	main	drain
tail	aim	pain	bait
fail	claim	chain	wait

3. By AY, as in DAY.

bay	nay	way	tray
day	pay	bray	clay
lay	ray	gray	slay
may	say	pray	stay

4. By EY, as in THEY.

prey	whey	con-vey'	pur-vey'
they	o-bey	sur-vey	

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—The learner should be required to spell the words in columns orally. The exercises for writing should be copied by the learner, but at recitation the sentences should be read aloud by the teacher, and the learner should be required to write them again. Sentences not in the book should also be dictated by the teacher. The pupils may then exchange slates, and review each other's work.

5. *By EI, as in VEIN.*

veil	deign	weigh	freight
skein	reign	eight	in-veigh'
rein	-neigh	weight	neigh'-bor

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. He made a cage. I can bake a cake. He has the same name. Flowers fade. I can tell my age. He and his mate were late.

2. The maid was paid. You will fail to get bail. He will gain his claim. He will wait for the bait. The chain gives him pain.

3. On May day they sailed in the bay. Bricks are made of clay. Stay! I will show you the way. Nay, do not say so. Lay the pay on the tray.

4. They will obey the teacher. Birds convey their prey to their nests. They survey the scene. He is a purveyor of whey.

5. Eight skeins of silk weighed eighteen drachms. What is the weight of the veil? It was the reign of Henry the Eighth. Do not inveigh against thy neighbor.

The sound of A, as heard in the word FAR.

card	dark	far	cart
hard	park	scar	part
yard	barn	star	smart

The sound of A, as heard in the word ALL.

ball	tall	saw	scald
call	wall	law	aught
fall	paw	claw	caught
hall	raw	warm	wa-ter

The sound of A, as heard in the word HAT.

glad	black	can	shall
bad	bag	lap	have
had	nag	hat	lamp
cat	back	mat	map

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

It is dark in the park. His part is hard. The card is in the yard near the barn. The star is far off.

The ball is on the wall. The cat caught the raw meat with her claws. Call the man. He is in the hall. The dog licks his paw.

I am glad he is not so bad a lad. The cat sat in his lap. The hat is on the mat. He puts the rags in a black bag. She shall have a new lamp.

THE VOWEL E.

The long sound of E, as heard in the word BE, is expressed in various ways.

1. *As a final, as in BE, HE, ME, WE.*
2. *By EA final, as in SEA, LEA, PEA, TEA, FLEA.*
3. *Before a consonant and a final E, (silent;) as in*

these	ex-treme'	im-pede'	scene
theme	se-rene	com-plete	here
su-preme'	con-vene	sin-cere	mete

4. *By EE, as in BLEED.*

feed	meek	sleep	beer
seed	feel	sheep	deer
reed	seem	street	queen
beef	seen	be-tween'	es-teem'

5. *By EA, as in MEAL.*

bead	reach	dream	heap
read	speak	stream	dear
leaf	weak	mean	fear
sheaf	deal	bean	heat

6. *By IE, as in FIELD.*

chief	siege	yield	piece
thief	liege	mien	niece
brief	shriek	bier	be-lieve'
grief	field	pier	re-lieve

7. *By EI, as in CONCEIT.*

con-ceive'	per-ceive'	re-ceipt'	nei'-ther
de-ceive	con-ceipt	ceil'-ing	ei-ther
re-ceive	de-ceit	seize	in-vei'-gle

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1, 2, 3. He told me the tea was made. We are near the sea. We were bitten by a flea. This is a poor plea. He completed his theme. The scene was extremely grand. Be sincere.

4 A deer has nimble feet. The beer made him feel sleepy. The sheep were asleep. Sow the seed. Cut the beef. It seems good.

5. I hear he leaped over a heap of leaves. Reach me that peach. He is too weak to speak. He reads a great deal. Do you mean to seal the note.

6. I believe it was chiefly done to relieve the besieged. We heard piercing shrieks on the pier. The thieves yielded. To be brief, his altered mien showed his grief.

7. I cannot conceive such deceit. He seized the receipt and tore it in pieces. Neither deceive nor inveigle your friend. This conceited man received a letter.

The short sound of E, as heard in MET.

bed	hem	hen	when
sell	then	tell	went
ten	help	well	deck
pen	men	met	red

The same sound is expressed in many words by EA, as in SPREAD.

bread	dead	breath	health
spread	head	death	wealth
thread	tread	threat	stealth

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I can sell ten pens for ten cents. Help the men to feed the hens. Tell me if you are well. I met him when I went to see you.

The bread is as heavy as lead. Tread softly. He held his breath. My head aches.

THE VOWEL I.

The long sound of I, as heard in the word MINE, is expressed in various ways.

1. *Before a consonant and E final, as in*

nice	dine	pine	hire
price	fine	crime	rise
rice	line	like	hive
slice	mine	smile	prize

2. *Before LD, ND, or GHT, as in*

child	find	fight	bright
mild	mind	light	sight
wild	kind	might	tight
bind	blind	right	night

3. *By IE, as in*

die	vie	lie	cries
pie	tie	spies	flies

4. *By UI, as in*

guile *	dis-guise'	guide	buy
---------	------------	-------	-----

5. *By Y, final, preceded by a consonant, as in*

by	sky	sly	try
shy	fly	cry	wry
thy	ply	dry	pry
why	my	fry	spy

6. *By YE, final, as in BYE, EYE, RYE.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. We dine at nine. A nice kite. Commit no crime. Smile again. It looks like a pine-tree. He has a nice slice of rice-cake.

2. The bright light hurt the child's sight. The blind child was left behind. He fights with all his might. Mind you bind it tight.

3. The bird flies. Lie down. Tie the string. They vie with each other. He cried out. Cut the pie. The bird cries as she flies.

4. My guide was without guile, though disguised. Buy some pens.

5. They fly by night. Why is thy brother so shy? I ply my trade under the open sky. Try not to cry. Dry your eyes. Good by. Why is the fox so shy? I will try to spy him with my glass.

* Except build.

The short sound of I, as heard in the word It.

hid	fill	him	bit
lid	still	swim	nit
bid	mill	brim	fit
fig	pill	give	sit

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Give him this fig. He hid the lid. Bid him sit still. Do you swim in this river. Pick up this stick.

THE VOWEL O.

The long sound of O, as heard in the word So, is expressed in various ways.

1. As a final,* as in

so	no	car'-go	sa'go
go	wo	vol-ca'-no	al-so
lo	cal'-i-co	so'lō	dit-to

2. Before a consonant and E,† final, as in

globe	in-voke'	hope	those
robe	whole	rope	rose
mode	con-dole'	bore	vote
ex-plore'	a-tone	de-plore	re-mote'

3. By OE,† final, as in Doe, Foe, Sloe, Toe.

4. By OA, as in Oar.

load	re-proach'	shoal	soap
toad	ap-proach	foam	roar
loaf	oak	roam	boat
coach	coal	loan	goat

5. By OU, as in SOUL, MOURN, FOURTH, MOULD, COURSE.

* Except do, who, to, two, too.

† Except some, come, none, one, whose, above, dove, love, shore, glove, move, prove.

‡ Except canoe, shoe.

6. *By OW, final, as in*

bow	grow	mow	row
el'-bow	crow	know	sow
wid-ow	low	swal'-low	tow

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. No, I will not go so far. The ship had a cargo of calico. He also played a solo. Lo! the volcano.

2. Send home the robe. The whole globe. I alone deplore him. He chose to disclose the secret.

3, 4. A bitter foe. A sleek doe. There is a load of loaves in the coach. The toad is by the oak. The coals are in the boat. The oar floats. The roaring lion foams with rage.

5, 6. He mourned in his soul. He went through his fourth course. The widow pushed her elbow through the window. He killed a swallow with his bow and arrow. Sow the seed. Mow the grass. Tow the ship.

The sound of O, as heard in Not..

trod	lost	strong	stop
sod	box	lock	trot
dog	fox	hot	horse
pond	John	soft	shop

The sound of O and OO, as in Move and Food

move	roof	soon	root
prove	fool	stoop	boot
food	stool	hoop	goose
mood	room	loop	noose

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The dog is *on* the box. He *lost* his socks. John is a strong man. The lock is hot. The horse *trod on* the dog. The fox is *in* the box.

I can prove that I *move*. He *soon* left the room. A foolish boy *got on* the roof. The bush has a *root*. He *lost* his boot in the pool. *Stoop* down and reach the stool.

THE VOWEL U.

The long sound of U, as heard in the word CUBE, is variously expressed.

1. *Before a consonant and a final E, (silent,) as in*

cube	re-buke'	cure	use
huge	mule	sure	a-muse'
duke	tune	tube	re-duce

2. *By UE, final, as in*

res'-cue	sub-due'	hue	con-tin'-ue
due	ar'-gue	val'-ue	vir'-tue

3. *By EW, as in*

dew	hew	new	yew
few	mew	pew	cur'-few

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. The duke was amused. Be sure to use the mule kindly. He was mute. Play a tune.

2. Subdue your passions. Continue to do good. The money is due. The value of the house was paid.

3. They will hew down a few yew trees to make a new pew. See the dew on the grass. Cats mew

The sound of U, as in FULL.

bull	bush	pul'-pit	pud'-ding
full	push	ful-fil'	
pull	put	butch'-er	

The sound of U, as in TUB.

tub	stuck	cup	mug
rub	dull	suds	jug
mud	hum	us	rut
snuff	gun	nut	shut

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

1. The butcher drove the bull. He pushed through the bushes. Put sugar in the pudding. The room is full.
 2. A warm rug. A tub full of suds. Bees hum. He rubbed off the snuff. The cup fell in the mud. You must trust us with the nuts.
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SILENT LETTERS.

B.

jamb	dumb	tomb	subt'-le
lamb	numb	bomb	re-doubt'
limb	crumb	doubt	suc-cumb
chimb	plumb	debt	hec'-a-tomb
climb	thumb	debt'-or	in-debt'-ed

C.

in-dict'	in-dict'-ment	vict'-uals	czar
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D.

hand'-some	Wednes'-day	hand'-ker-chief
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G.

sign	deign	gnash	pro-pugn'
de-sign'	feign	gnat	im-pregn
en'-sign	reign	gnaw	di'-a-phragm
as-sign'	ar-raign'	phlegm	sov-er-eign
- con-dign	cam-paign	bagn'-io	con-sign'-ment
for'-eign	par'-a-digm	poign-ant	se-ragl-io
con-sign'	con-sign-ee'	seign-ior	Gnos'-tics
gno'-mon	ap'-o-thegm	im-pugn'	gnarled

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

B. The *jamb* was made of marble. The *lamb* bleats. His *limbs* are numb. They climb the hill. Comb your hair. The *tomb* was opened. Do not thumb your books. The *bomb* burst. He was dumb, and opened not his mouth. The *debt* was paid, and the *debtor* was released. A subtle fellow. Every *doubt* was removed. The *redoubt* was taken. He was obliged to succumb.

C. He was indicted for robbery. Wholesome victuals. The *czar* was cruel. The indictment was read.

D. She was handsome. Wednesday was stormy. The handkerchief was found.

G. The *ensign* signed the paper. The *design* was frustrated. The *criminal* was condemned to *condign* punishment. He assigned his property. The merchant consigned his goods. A benign countenance. He deigned not to feign. In the reign of the late sovereign. He was arraigned before the council. He gnashed with his teeth. His opinions were impugned. Rats gnaw holes. Gnats bite. He affirmed it with phlegm. A gnarled oak. He made out his consignment. Seraglio, the palace of the Turkish Sultan. Gnomon, the pin of a dial. Gnostics, one of the earliest sects in the Christian church. Diaphragm, a term used in anatomy.

GH

freight	fright	neigh'-bor	drought
eight	might	plough	bought
weight	night	wright	brought
light	plight	aught	sought
de-light	right	thought	fought
blight	sight	caught	wrought
bright	slight	fraught	daugh'-ter
fight	sight	naught	be-sought'
bight	neigh	taught	fur'-lough
sleigh	dough	slaugh'-ter	in-veigh'

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

GH. The ship arrived in eight days, freighted with sugar. The weight of the coffee. A bright sun. Blighted hopes Dogs delight to fight. He was in a great fright. The right path. Hold tight. A slight wound. Have you aught to say? What have you caught? You ought to have taught him. Nought so tedious. He bought two knives. He brought the book. They fought hard. He wrought ten hours. The sleigh was upset. He inveighed against his neighbor. The farmer ploughs his field. The soldier had a furlough. The dough was unbaked.

H.

herb	hos'-pi-tal	rhap'-so-dy	hum'ble-bee
heir	myrrh	rhet-o-ric	hem-or-rhage
hour	rhyme	rhe-tor'i-cal	dis-ha-bille'
heir'-ess	thyme	rhi-noc'-e-ros	a-ghast'
hon-or	ghost	rheu-ma-tism	ca-tarrh
hon-est	rheum	rhu-barb	ca-tar-rhal
hum-ble	Rhine	gher-kin	shep'-herd
hu-mor	ghast'-ly	hon-or-a-ble	shep-herd-ess
herb-age	ghost-ly	hu-mor-ous	ku-mor-some

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

H. Some herbs are medicinal. He was heir to a large estate. A rich heiress. He went to the hospital. The hour had come. Honor and honesty are united. He was an honest, good-humored fellow. Animals crop the herbage. Myrrh is a bitter herb. He was exhorted to persevere in the study of rhetoric. The shepherd was stung by an humble-bee. He suffered from the catarrh. His body was exhumed. He stood aghast.

K.

<i>knack</i>	<i>knell</i>	<i>knob</i>	<i>knowl'-edge</i>
<i>knave</i>	<i>knight</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>knap-sack</i>
<i>knee</i>	<i>knit</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>ac-knowl'-edge</i>
<i>knead</i>	<i>knife</i>	<i>known</i>	<i>fore-knowl'-edge</i>
<i>kneel</i>	<i>knot</i>	<i>knock</i>	<i>knight'-hood</i>

CH.

<i>drachm</i>	<i>yacht</i>	<i>schism</i>	<i>schis'-mat-ic</i>
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EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

K. He has a *knack* at rhyme. The *knave* was compelled to bow the *knee*. The cook *kneaded* the dough. The psalmist *kneeled* on his knees. The *knell* was heard. The *knight* was in full armor. Stockings are *knit*. The *knife* was broken in a *knot*. The *knob* was made of glass. He *knew* the visitor by his *knock*. The man was well *known*. A *knuckle* of veal. *Knowledge* is power. The soldier's *knapsack* was lost. He acknowledged the gift.

CH. Sixteen drachms make an ounce. The *yacht* had sailed. The church was rent in *schisms*. He was *schismatical*.

L.

alms	calf	balk	could
balm	half	calk	would
palm	calve	chalk	should
psalm	halve	stalk	hal'-sers
qualm	salve	talk	sold-er
al'-mond	be-half'	walk	folks

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

L. He asked for alms. A balm'ny breeze. The palm of the hand. Calm your mind. Sing a psalm. A qualm of conscience. Bitter almonds. Kill a calf. Give me half of an apple. The salve cured the wound. He spoke in his behalf. He caught a salmon. A stalk of grass. The folks are coming. A chalk cliff. Take a walk. Tighten the hal-sers. He soldered the vessel.

N.

hymn	con-demn'	sol'-emn	col'-umn
kiln	con-temn	au-tumn	limn

P.

psalm	prompt	re-ceipt'	sump'-tu-ous
psal'mist	tempt	ex-empt	sumpt-u-a-ry
psal-ter	emp'-ty	symp'-tom	per-emp-to-ry

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

N. The hymn was sung. The bricks were burned in a kiln. The criminal was condemned. The column was raised. Autumn teaches a solemn lesson.

P. The psalmist composed a psalm. He was prompt in the discharge of his duty. He was tempted to sin. The cask was empty. The receipt exempted him from payment. The symptoms were unfavorable. He fared sumptuously. Sumptuary laws.

		S.	
isle	sous	is'land	vis'count
T.			
chast'-en	soft'-en	e-pis'-tle	wres'-tle
hast-en	oft-en	gris'-tle	rus-tle
christ-en	fast-en	whis-tle	nes-tle
glist-en	cas-tle	this-tle	mort-gage
list-en	bus-tle	a-pos'-tle	christ-mas
moist-en	jos-tle	pes'-tle	ra-gout'
U.			
guard	buy	guin'-ea	bou'-quet
guess	quay	liq-uor	co-quette'
guest	quote	quin-tal	be-guile
guide	con'quer	quo-rum	dis-guise
guile	doq-uet	quo-ta	et-i-quette'
guilt	cir-cuit	quo-tient	guar-an-ty
built	buy-er	guit-ar'	mas-quer-ade
build	bis-cuit		

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

S. He gave him a sous to carry him over to the island.

T. Chasten thy son. Hasten to be wise. The child was christened. The gold glistened. Listen to instruction. The leaves were moistened. The fire softened the iron. The cord was fastened. The castle was taken. The bustle was great. They jostled each other. He wrote an epistle. The sound of the whistle was heard. Thistles grow in meadows. Paul, the apostle. The farm was mortgaged.

U. Guard against guilt. No guile was found in his mouth. The merchant built a quay. James buys some biscuits. He conquered the enemy. He travelled the circuit in disguise. The drunkard bought some liquor for a guinea. As there was not a quorum, the house adjourned.

A quintal of fish. The lady played on the guitar. The coquette frequented nightly masquerades. The performance was guarantied.

W.

<i>wrap</i>	<i>wrench</i>	<i>wring</i>	<i>wretch'-ed</i>
<i>wrath</i>	<i>wrest</i>	<i>wrong</i>	<i>an-swer</i>
<i>wran'-gle</i>	<i>wretch</i>	<i>wrong</i>	<i>tow-ards</i>
<i>wreak</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>wrin'-kle</i>	<i>south-ward</i>
<i>wreath</i>	<i>wright</i>	<i>writ-ten</i>	<i>wri-ting</i>
<i>wreck</i>	<i>wrist</i>	<i>wres-tle</i>	<i>a-wry'</i>
<i>wren</i>	<i>wry</i>	<i>sword</i>	<i>knowl'-edge</i>
<i>whole</i>	<i>who</i>	<i>whoop</i>	<i>whole-some</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

W. *Wrap* up. It is *wrong* to *wrangle*. He *wreaked* his vengeance. The victor was crowned with a *wreath*. His *wrath* was kindled. The cruel boy *wrung* the *wren*'s neck. The *wretch* was *wrecked*. His faith made him *whole*. The boy hurt his *wrist*. A *wrinkled* forehead. Knowledge is power. An answer was given. The letter will be *written*. *Wholesome* food. The *sword* was broken.

SOUNDS OF LETTERS.

CH sounded like SH.

<i>chaise</i>	<i>cha-grin'</i>	<i>-chiv'-al-ry</i>	<i>-cha-made'</i>
<i>cham-paign'</i>	<i>cha-mois</i>	<i>-chev-a-lier'</i>	<i>deb-au-chee'</i>
<i>chas'-se-las</i>	<i>char'-la-tan</i>	<i>-chan-de-lier</i>	<i>sou-chong'</i>
<i>chi-cane'</i>	<i>chev-er-il</i>	<i>-chi-ca'-ne-ry</i>	<i>ma-chine'</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chaise* was broken. *Chasselais*, a kind of grape. The *chamade* was sounded. He was *chagrined*. The carpenter invented a machine. A glass *chandelier*. *Chamois*, a kind of goat.

In the following words, derived from the Greek, CH is sounded like K.

cha'-os	cho'-ral	Christ'-mas	cha-me'-le-on
chasm	chol-er	chron-ic	char'-ac-ter
choir	cho-rus	chor-is-ter	Chris'-tian
chord	Christ	chron-i-cle	chro-nol'-o-gy

CH, final, is also sounded like K, in the following words.

head'-ache	dis'-tich	loch	mon'-arch
li-lach	he-mis'-tich	ep'-och	te-trarch
stom-ach	conch		

CH, in ARCH, when compounded with the following words derived from the Greek, is also sounded like K.

arch-an'-gel	arch'-i-TECT	arch'-i-trave	ar'-chives
arch-i-pel'-a-go			

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chameleon* is always changing. At *Christmas*, the *choir* sing a *chorus*. Restraine your *choler*. Common *chronology* dates from the birth of *Christ*. The *chronicle* says the *Christians* leaped into the *chasm*. *Choral* harmony. A *chronic* disease.

A *lilach* gives me the *headache*. The *monarch* wrote this *distich*. A *hemistich* is half a verse. The *tetrarch* ruled from this *epoch*. He put the *conch* to his ear.

CH, in ARCH, compounded with the following words from the French and Saxon, has the CH sounded like TSH.

arch-bish'-op arch-fiend' arch-dea'-con arch-duke'
arch-en'-e-my

CH, initial, sounded like TSH.

chal'-ice	cham'-pi-on	char'-i-ty	cher'-up
chan-cel	chance	charm	chest-nut
chan-cel-lor	chan'-dler	chase	chess
chap-el	change	chaste	chief
chest	chan'-nel	chas-tise'	chim'-ney
chafe	chant	chat	chine
chair	chap'-lain	cheat	chis'-el
chal'-lenge	chap-let	cheek	choice
cham-ber	charge	cheer	choose
champ	char'-i-ot	cher'-ish	cher'-ry
chaff	chest	chin	church
chalk	chick'-en	chink	charl
cheap	chide	chip	churn
cheese	child	choke	choc'-o-late
chew	chill	chop	cher-ub

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *chancellor* was in the *chapel*. He held a *chalice* in one hand and a *chart* in the other. The *chaplain* looked towards the *chancel*. The *champion* challenged the court. He sat in his *chariot* *chafing* his hands. The *chief* took the *chain* and entered his *chamber*. He took a *chair* and read a *chapter* which *charmed* him. The *chandler* gave him *change*. What do you *charge* for your *cherries*? During the *chase* he *chanced* to fall. Some were *chatting*, others were playing *chess* in the *chimney* corner. The master *chastised* the boys and *checked* their pride. He *chiselled* the bark of the *chestnut* tree. I admire your *choice*. The *chicken* is not so *cheap* as the *cheese*. Fill the *chest* with *chaff*. She *chid* the

child for *chewing chips*. It was *chilly* when we left the church. The child was as fair as a *cherub*. Give him some *chocolate*.

* *G, hard, before E, I, and Y.*

gird	gear	au'-ger	gib'-bous
girl	geese	bog-gy	gid-dy
girt	get	fog-gy	gim-let
gift	tar'-get	ea-ger	lin-ger
gig	an-ger	mea-gre	drug-gist
gild	dag-ger	dreg-gy	hun-ger
gills	rag-ged	gir-dle	for-get'
gimp	stag-ger	ti-ger	for-give
give	swag-ger	fin-ger	to-geth-er

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Gird on your armor. The girl received a gift. A fish has gills. Give me a gig. He was in anger. His finger was cut with a dagger. A gimlet is a small auger. He was eager to see a druggist. The moon was gibbous. He was giddy.

PH sounded like F.

phrase	em'-pha-sis	soph'-ism	ep'-i-taph
phlegm	sym-pho-ny	soph-ist	eu-pho-ny
phe'nix	a-pos'-tro-phe	ser-aph	pha-e-ton
pheas-ant	sphere	ci-pher	al-pha-bet
phren-sy	lymph	tri-umph	at-mos-phere
proph-et	cam'-phor	blas-phe-my	par-a-phrase
pha-lanx	pam-phlet	eph-od	met-a-phor
el-e-phant	phan-tom	phys-ic	ca-tas'-tro-phe
ser-a-phim	or-phian	tro-phy	phi-los-o-phy

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Thou speakest in a better phrase. He spoke with phlegm. The physic was good. The phenix arose from its ashes.

The *pheasant* was caught. He was in a *phrensy*. The prophet was inspired. The *phalanx* was irresistible. The elephant was taken. The emphasis was misplaced. He wrote his own *epitaph*. He spoke blasphemy. The atmosphere is light. The catastrophe was awful. It was written in *cipher*. He wrote a *paraphrase*. A *phaeton* is a kind of carriage. He enjoyed a *triumph*. An *ephod* is a garment, which was anciently worn by priests. The *seraph* spoke. Natural *philosophy* teaches the laws of nature. *Euphony*, an agreeable sound.

X sounded like GZ.

<i>ex-act'</i>	<i>- ex-ist'</i>	<i>ex-as'-per-ate</i>	<i>ex-u'-ber-ant</i>
<i>- ex-alt</i>	<i>- ex-ult</i>	<i>ex-or-bi-tant</i>	<i>lux-u-ri-ant</i>
<i>- ex-haust</i>	<i>ex-am'-ine</i>	<i>ex-ec-u-tive</i>	<i>lux-u-ri-ous</i>
<i>- ex-hort</i>	<i>ex-am-ple</i>	<i>ex-ec-u-tor</i>	<i>aux-il-iar-y</i>
<i>ex-empt</i>	<i>ex-ot-ic</i>	<i>ex-ec-u-trix</i>	<i>ex-on-er-ate</i>
<i>- ex-ert</i>	<i>ex'-em-pla-ry</i>	<i>ex-em-pli-fy</i>	<i>ex-emp'-tion</i>

X sounded like KS.

<i>ex-it</i>	<i>ex-treme'</i>	<i>ex-press'</i>	<i>ex'-pi-ate</i>
<i>ex-tant</i>	<i>ex-cel</i>	<i>ex-tend</i>	<i>ex-qui-site</i>
<i>ex-tract</i>	<i>ex-cept</i>	<i>ex-pose</i>	<i>lux-u-ry</i>
<i>ex-change</i>	<i>ex-cess</i>	<i>ex-cise'</i>	<i>ex-tat'-ic</i>
<i>ex-plain</i>	<i>ex-pect</i>	<i>ex-pound</i>	<i>ex-hib-it</i>
<i>ex-tol</i>	<i>ex-pel</i>	<i>ex'-e-cute</i>	<i>ex-cheq-uer</i>
<i>- ex-ceed</i>	<i>ex-pert</i>	<i>ex-er-cise</i>	<i>ex-claim'</i>
<i>ex-clude</i>	<i>ex-clu'-sive</i>	<i>ex-clu'-sion</i>	<i>ex-cur'-sion</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The whole amount was exacted. He that exalteth himself shall be abased. The funds were exhausted. The boy was exhorted to obedience. The wounded soldier was exempt from duty. He exerted all his powers. It is natural for man to exult at his success. An exotic plant. John's conduct was very exemplary. Many were exasperated. The servant

demanded exorbitant wages. The executive power is vested in the governor. He was an executor of a will. Exuberant fertility. The boy was exonerated from all blame.

He made his exit. Only a part of Livy is now extant. An extract from Cæsar. He made an exchange. He explained his meaning. The scholar was extolled. King Solomon exceeded all the kings in riches. He was excluded from the house. James excels in philosophy. Lawyers expound the law. Exchequer, an ancient court in England. The criminal expiated his crimes on the gallows.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN ORTHOGRAPHY AND SIGNIFICATION.

A.

ail, *to feel pain.*
 ale, *a kind of drink.*
 air, *the atmosphere.*
 heir, *one who inherits.*
 ere, *before.*
 e'er, *ever.*
 all, *the whole.*
 awl, *a sharp instrument.*
 al'-tar, *a place for sacrifice.*
 al-ter, *to change.*
 aunt, *a relation.*
 ant, *a small insect.*
 as-sent', *agreement.*
 as-cent, *steepness.*

aught, *any thing.*
 ought, *obliged by duty.*
 arc, *part of a circle.*
 ark, *a vessel built by Noah*
 a-loud', *with a loud voice.*
 al-lowed, *did allow.*
 aisle, *a passage in a church*
 isle, *an island.*
 au'-ger, *an instrument.*
 au-gur, *one who foretells.*
 an-ker, *a liquid measure.*
 an-chor, *of a vessel.*
 adds, *increases.*
 adze, *a kind of axe.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A. What *ails* you? Three different *ales*. The cold *air*. An *heir* to an estate. If *e'er* it happen. *Ere* you go. A shoemaker's *awl*. *All* his goods. The *ascent* of a hill. I gave my *assent*. If *aught* prevent us. You *ought* to go. The *aisle* of a church. The *isle* of Wight. *Alter* the shape. A church *altar*. The *arc* of a circle. Noah's *ark*. My *aunt* found an *ant's* nest. Read *aloud*. You will be *allowed* to play. The carpenter lost his *auger*. The *augur* foretold the event. The ship was held by the *anchor*. The *anker* was well filled. The miser *adds* to his property. The cooper's *adze*.

B.

bad, <i>ill</i> .	be, <i>to exist</i>
bade, <i>did bid</i> .	bee, <i>an insect</i> .
bail, <i>surety</i> .	beach, <i>the shore</i> .
bale, <i>a parcel</i> .	beech, <i>a kind of tree</i>
ball, <i>a round substance</i> .	beat, <i>to strike</i> .
bawl, <i>to cry out</i> .	beet, <i>a root</i> .
bear, <i>an animal</i> .	ber'-ry, <i>a small fruit</i> .
bare, <i>without covering</i> .	bu-ry, <i>to inter</i> .
bark, <i>the rind of a tree</i> .	blew, <i>did blow</i> .
barque, <i>a small vessel</i> .	blue, <i>a color</i> .
base, <i>vile</i> .	bough, <i>a branch</i> .
bass, <i>a part in music</i> .	bow, <i>an act of reverence</i>
bay, <i>a part of the sea</i> .	bourn, <i>a limit</i> .
bey, <i>a Turkish officer</i> .	borne, <i>carried</i> .
bell, <i>a sounding vessel</i> .	bread, <i>a kind of food</i> .
belle, <i>a fine young lady</i> .	bred, <i>educated</i> .

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

B. He *bade* the *bad* boy reform. A *bale* of goods. Out on *bail*. Throw the *ball*. Do not *bawl* so loud. Polar *bear*. *Bare* feet. The *barque* has sailed. The *bark* of a tree. The man sings the *bass*. A *base* act. The *bey*

sailed on the *bay*. *Bury* the *berry* in the garden. The wind *blew* the *blue* flag. The *bough* of a tree. Make a *bow*. *Beat* the carpet. Sugar is made of *beet-root*. Bake the *bread*. Well-bred children. *Be* quiet. The *bee* stings. *Buy* some fish. Sit *by* me. The *beech* tree never grows on the *beach*. The *belle* of the village. Ring the *bell*. He was *borne* away. The *bourne* from which no traveller returns.

C.

can'-non, *a great gun*.
 can-on, *a rule, or law*.
 cel-lar, *a vault*.
 sell-er, *one who sells*.
 ces-sion, *a giving up*.
 ses-sion, *a sitting*.
 col-lar, *for the neck*.
 chol-er, *anger*.
 coarse, *not fine*.
 course, *way, direction*.
 creak, *to make a noise*.
 creek, *a small inlet*.
 ceil'-ing, *a covering*.
 seal-ing, *setting a seal*.
 clause, *part of a sentence*.
 claws, *the nails of animals*.
 cite, *to summon*.

sight, *the act of seeing*.
 site, *situation*.
 climb, *to mount*.
 clime, *climate*.
 cruise, *to sail up and down*.
 crews, *ships' company*.
 cyg'-net, *a young swan*.
 sig-net, *a seal*.
 com'-pli-ment, *expression of civility*.
 com-ple-ment, *full number*.
 coun'-cil, *an assembly*.
 coun-sel, *advice*.
 cru-el, *barbarous*.
 crew-el, *worsted*.
 cous-in, *a relation*.
 coz-en, *to cheat*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

C. The *canons* of the church. Fire the *cannons*. The *seller* of rags lived in a *cellar*. A *session* of parliament. The *cession* of a province. His *choler* rose. The *collar* of a coat. The traveller pursued his *course*. He bought *coarse* cloth. The door *creaks*. The coast has many *creeks*. He used *sealing-wax*. The *ceiling* of a room. Eagle's *claws*. A *clause* in a will. I had a *sight* of the *site* for the house.

He *cited* him to appear. His *cousin* tried to *cozen* us. During the *cruise*, the *crews* mutinied. A *cygnet* can swim. A *signet* ring. Give my *compliments*. A full *complement* of men. *Climb* the tree. Eastern *climes*. The *council* adjourned. His *counsel* was followed. His acts were *cruel*. The lady worked on *crewel*.

D.

dear, beloved, costly.

deer, an animal.

due, owing.

dew, vapor.

done, performed.

dun, brown color.

deign, to condescend.

Dane, a native of Denmark.

die, to expire

dye, color.

doe, a female deer.

dough, unbaked paste.

dost, thou doest.

dust, fine earth.

draft, a bill of exchange.

draught, of water.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

D. My *dear* son. He shot a *deer*. Well *done*. It was baked to a *dun* color. The money is *due*. The *dew* is on the grass. Bake the *dough*. *Doe*, an animal. A *draft* on a banker. A *draught* of water. *Dost* thou know that he was covered with *dust*? I fear he will *die*. *Dye* the cloth.

F.

feat, an exploit.

feet, the plural of foot.

faint, languid.

feint, a pretence.

fare, food.

fair, handsome.

flew, did fly.

flue, a pipe.

flour, ground wheat.

flow'er, the blossom of a plant.

fore, in front.

four, in number.

fowl, a bird.

foul, filthy.

flea, an insect.

flee, to run away.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

F. He performed a *feat* by jumping three *feet*. He made a *feint* of being *faint*. Coarse *fare*. A *fair* lady. The bird *flew* up the *flue* of the chimney. *Flour* is made of wheat. *Flowers* are fragrant. The wagon has *four* wheels. The *fore* wheels were broken. Carve the *fowl*. *Foul* weather. *Flee* away and be at rest. A *flea* bit the dog.

G.

grate, made of bars.
great, large.
guilt, crime.
gilt, adorned with gold.
gait, manner of walking.
gate, door, or entrance.
grease, melted fat.

Greece, a country.
groan, to sigh.
grown, increased.
guessed, conjectured.
guest, one entertained in a house.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

G. An iron *gate*. A shuffling *gait*. The fire *grate* in the *great* room. The prisoner's *guilt*. A *gilt* frame. The history of *Greece*. Soap is sometimes made of *grease*. A deep *groan*. The tree is *grown*. I *guessed* he was your *guest*.

H.

hair, of the head.
hare, an animal.
hall, a large room.
haul, to pull, or drag.
hart, an animal.
heart, the seat of life.
hale, of sound health.
hail, frozen rain.
heal, to cure.
heel, part of the foot.
hear, to hearken.
here, in this place.

higher, more high.
hire, wages.
him, objective of he.
hymn, a divine song.
hole, a cavity.
whole, all, the entire.
hoop, to bind.
hoop, a shout.
hoard, to amass.
horde, a wandering tribe.
hour, sixty minutes.
our, belonging to us.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

H. He caught a *hare*. His *hair* was white. *Haul* the net. He is in the *hall*. Can he *heal* a wound on the *heel*? He works for *hire*. A *higher* wall. Tell *him* to sing a *hymn*. The *whole* day. Dig a *hole*. A *hale*, hearty man. A *hail* storm. A *hart* darted into the *heart* of the forest. He *hoards* his money. *Hordes* of barbarians. Come *here*. Do you *hear*? Stay an *hour* in *our* house.

I.

indict, *to accuse*.indite, *to compose*.inn, *a hotel*.in, *within*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

I. *In* great-haste he arrived at the *inn*. He was *indicted*. He can *indite* a poem.

K.

key, *for a lock*.quay, *a wharf*.knead, *to work dough*.need, *want*.knave, *a rogue*.nave, *a part of a wheel*.kill, *to deprive of life*.kiln, *a large stove*.knew, *did know*.new, *novel, fresh*.knight, *a title of honor*.night, *time of darkness*.knot, *a tie, a difficulty*.not, *a word of denial*.know, *to understand*.no, *not any*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

K. I lost a *key* walking on the *quay*. They will *kill* him. A brick *kiln*. You *need not knead* the dough. The *knave* broke the *nave* of the wheel. Do you *know* him? *No, sir*. I *knew* it. A *new* coat. He could *not* untie the *knot*.

L.

lain, *past participle of lie.*
 lane, *a narrow path.*
 lead, *a kind of metal.*
 led, *conducted.*
 leak, *to run out.*
 leek, *a kind of onion.*
 lief, *willingly.*
 leaf, *of a tree.*

liar, *one who tells lies.*
 lyre, *a harp.*
 lo, *behold.*
 low, *not high.*
 loan, *any thing lent.*
 lone, *solitary, alone.*
 lessen, *to make less.*
 lesson, *a task.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

L. The horse had *lain* down in the *lane*. He was *led* by the *lead* mines. The vessel *leaks*. *Leeks* grow in the garden. I would as *lief* as not. A willow *leaf*. He is a *liar*. Strike the *lyre*. *Lo*, how *low* he descends! A *lone* man. *Loan* him a hat. I will *lessen* his *lesson*.

M.

made, *finished.*
 maid, *a girl, or maiden.*
 male, *the masculine kind.*
 mail, *a bag for letters.*
 mane, *the hair on the neck of a horse.*
 main, *strength, force.*
 mar'-shal, *the highest rank in an army.*
 mar-tial, *warlike.*
 mead, *meadow.*
 meed, *praise.*
 meat, *food.*
 meet, *to come together.*
 mean, *low.*

mien, *air, look.*
 maize, *Indian corn.*
 maze, *an intricate place.*
 might, *strength.*
 mite, *any small thing.*
 moan, *to lament.*
 mown, *cut down.*
 more, *in quantity.*
 mow'-er, *one who mows.*
 mule, *an animal.*
 mewl, *to cry as a child.*
 mi'-ner, *one who digs.*
 mi-nor, *under age.*
 mare, *a female horse.*
 may'-or, *chief magistrate.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

M. The *maid* made the tart. A *mail*-coach with two *male* passengers. The *mane* of a horse. With all his *might* and *main*. The *marshal* had a *martial* look. The flowery *mead*. His *meed* of praise. Carve the *meat*. Where shall I *meet* you? I *might* have come. The widow's *mite*. I heard him *moan*. The grass is *mown*. What do you *mean*? A noble *mien*. The *mower* mowed *more* grass. The *mayor* rode a white *mare*. *Minors* are not of age. *Miners* work in mines.

N.

nay, *not so*.| neigh, *the voice of a horse*

O.

oar, *to row with*.| won, *did win*.ore, *a mineral*.| ode, *a poem, or song*.o'er, for *over*.| owed, *was indebted*.one, *in number*.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

N. Horses *neigh*. Do not say *nay*.O. He lost his *oar* rowing *o'er* the lake. Copper *ore*. Recite the *ode*. He *owed* money. They *won* one battle.

P.

pail, *a wooden vessel*.| pique, *a grudge*.pale, *white*.| peer, *an equal, a nobleman*.pane, *a square of glass*.| pier, *post of a bridge*.pain, *suffering*.| place, *locality*.pair, *a couple*.| plaice, *a kind of fish*.pare, *to cut thinly*.| plane, *a tool*.pear, *a fruit*.| plain, *smooth, level*.peak, *the top*.| pole, *a long staff*.

poll, *the head.*
 paws, *feet of animals.*
 pause, *a stop.*
 peal, *a loud sound.*
 peel, *rind, or skin.*
 pray, *to beseech.*
 prey, *booty.*
 profit, *gain.*
 prophet, *one who foretells.*
 plum, *a kind of fruit.*

plumb, *a leaden weight.*
 pore, *small passage.*
 pour, *to empty out liquor.*
 peace, *quiet, rest.*
 piece, *a portion.*
 please, *to give pleasure.*
 pleas, *pleadings.*
 plait, *to fold.*
 plate, *a dish.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

P. A pale face. A pail of milk. Acute pain. A pane of glass. You cannot pare a pear with a pair of scissors. The peak of Teneriffe. They pique themselves on this. A British peer built a pier. Taste this plaice. A pretty place. A plain statement. A carpenter's plane. A peal of bells Orange peel. He prays daily. A bird of prey. He deserved praise. Profit by good advice. A false prophet. He pours out water. The pores of the body. A piece of cloth. First in war and peace. A silver plate. She plaits the linen finely.

R.

rain, *water from the clouds.*
 reign, *to rule.*
 rein, *part of a bridle.*
 raise, *to lift up.*
 rays, *beams of light.*
 raze, *to level with the ground.*
 rite, *ceremony.*
 right, *just.*
 wright, *a workman.*
 write, *to make letters.*
 ring, *a circle.*
 wring, *to twist.*
 rap, *to strike.*

wrap, *to roll together.*
 rye, *a kind of grain.*
 wry, *crooked.*
 roe, *the eggs of a fish.*
 row, *a line, a rank.*
 rung, *did ring.*
 wrung, *twisted.*
 rough, *not smooth.*
 ruff, *an article of dress.*
 read, *did read.*
 red, *a color.*
 reek, *smoke, vapor.*
 wreak, *to execute vengeance.*

*roar, to make a loud noise.
row'er, one who rows.*

*rote, frequent repetition of words.
wrote, did write.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

R. The *rain* fell. Hold the *rein* tight. The *reign* of terror. The sun's *rays*. *Raise* him gently. They intended to *raze* the city. The *rights* of freemen. The *rites* of the church. The boy learned his lesson by *rote*, and then *wrote* a copy. A gold *ring*. They *wring* their hands. A *rap* at the door. *Wrap* yourself up. A field of *rye*. *Wry* faces. The boy *read* too fast. He had a *red* nose. *Rough* stones. A *lasse ruff*. The *rower* was frightened at the *roar* of the sea.

S.

seen, beheld.
scene, a view.
sew, to use a needle.
sow, to scatter.
so, thus, in this manner.
sleight, dexterity.
slight, trivial, small.
soul, the spirit.
sole, the bottom of the foot.
steal, to take by theft.
steel, hardened iron.
stare, to look with wonder.

stair, a step.
see, to behold.
sea, the ocean.
stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.
straight, right, direct.
strait, a narrow passage.
stile, steps.
style, manner of writing.
some, part of any whole.
sum, the amount.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

S. Have you *seen* him? A beautiful *scene*. *Sow* the seed. *Sew* the linen *so*. *Sleight* of hand. A *slight* hurt. Do not *steal*. A *steel* knife. The lowest *stair*. Do not *stare*. Give me *some* idea of the *sum* total. Jump over the *stile*. A *style* of writing. The *sole* of his shoe. The *soul* of a good man. *See* the blue *sea*. A beef-*steak*. The *stake* was made of wood. A *straight* line. The *strait* of Magellan.

T.

tacks, *small nails.*
 tax, *a rate.*
 tale, *a story.*
 tail, *the extremity.*
 tear, *water from the eye.*
 tier, *a row, a rank.*
 team, *a yoke of oxen.*
 teem, *to produce.*
 their, *belonging to them.*
 there, *in that place.*
 threw, *did throw.*
 through, *from one end to the other.*

toe, *part of the foot.*
 tow, *coarse part of flax.*
 time, *measure of duration.*
 thyme, *a kind of plant.*
 to, *unto, towards.*
 too, *also, overmuch.*
 two, *twice one.*
 tide, *rising and falling of the sea.*
 tied, *bound.*
 tare, *a weed, an allowance in weight.*
 tear, *to rend.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

T. Give me two *tacks.* The income *tax.* A sad *tale.* The *tail* of a horse. He shed a *tear.* The upper *tier* of boxes. A *team* of oxen. The villages *teem* with inhabitants. They left *their* carriage *there.* He *threw* himself down, and slept *through* the night. The *tide* rose. His hands were *tied.* We are *too* late. *Two* apples. Come *to* me. He *tears* his clothes in pulling up the *tares.* The *thyme* grows in a short *time.* He put a piece of *tow* cloth over his *toe.*

V.

vain, *empty, false.*
 vane, *a weathercock.*
 vein, *a blood-vessel.*

vale, *a valley.*
 veil, *covering.*

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

V. The physician opened a *vein.* He was a *vain* man. The *vane* points south. A silk *veil.* The *vale* of Tempé.

W.

way, road, course.
weigh, to try the weight.
weak, feeble.
week, the space of seven days.
wain, a wagon.

wane, to grow less.
wood, forest.
would, past tense of will.
wade, to walk in the water
weighed, did weigh.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

W. *Weigh the goods. Come this way. I felt weak last week. They wade across the stream. They weighed the gold. He would go into a wood.*

RULES FOR SPELLING.

RULE I. *Monosyllables ending with F, L, or S, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as,*

muff	pass	bliss	fell
mass	puss	spell	puff
mill	miss	wall	grass
staff	guess	toll	gross

Exceptions.

his	has	us	this
was	as	thus	if
is	gas	yes	of

RULE II. *Monosyllables ending with any other consonant but F, L, or S, do not double the final consonant; as,*

bib	kid	mud	dim
fi	bid	big	skim
glib	did	rig	slim
nib	hid	dig	trim

Exceptions.

butt	add	odd	err
buzz	ebb	egg	purr

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He went to mill with a staff. He pushed the skiff with a stiff pole near the cliff. The tall grass. He plays chess. Light the gas. He lays stress on his skill. Sell the scroll. A man can dig in the mud. A big kid.

RULE III. *Monosyllables and roots ending with an accented consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the last consonant in their derivatives.*

chat	chat'-ting	crag	crag'-gy
stab	stab-bing	smut	smut-ty
rob	rob-ber	run	run-ner
sob	sob-bing	sin	sin-ning
rub	rub-bing	in	in-ner
bed	bed-ding	whiz	whiz-zing
trod	trod-den	be-gin'	be-gin'-ner
bud	bud-ding	de-bar	de-barred
lag	lagged	de-mur	de-mur-ring
rag	rag-ged	en-rol	en-rolled
brag	brag-gart	con-trol	con-trol-ling
beg	beg-gar	ex-tol	ex-tol-ling
big	big-ger	a-bet	a-bet-tor
hem	hem-ming	be-fit	be-fit-ting
swim	swim-mer	ad-mit	ad-mit-ted
hum	hummed	sub-mit	sub-mit-ting
drum	drum-mer	ac-quit	ac-quit-ting
sum	summed	per-mit	per-mit-ting

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The beggar was stabbed by the robber. The little drummer sat in the inner room sobbing. Some one running had trodden on his toe. The bigger boy hid the India rubber between the bedding. An arrow whizzed by them as they sat chatting. The ragged boy was humming. Though only a beginner, he will make a good swimmer. She permitted the child to go on hemming. At first the man demurred, but

soon admitted him, when he heard of the acquittal of his friend. A craggy path overgrown with budding flowers. He behaved in a befitting manner, submitting to his superiors. He was debarred the privilege. The braggart extolled himself. The men were enrolled.

RULE IV. *If a diphthong precede the final consonant, or the last syllable be not accented, the consonant remains single.*

cheat	cheat'-ed	lim'-it	lim'-it-ed
beam	beam-ing	ben'-e-fit	ben'-e-fit-ing
beat	beat-en	in-her'-it	in-her'-it-ance
drain	drained	rea'-son	rea'-son-er
heap	heaped	vis-it	vis-it-ing
join	join-er	beg-gar	beg-gared
maim	maimed	mur-mur	mur-mur-ing
rail	rail-ing	big-ot	big-ot-ed
toil	toiled	prof-it	prof-it-ed
steam	steam-er	suf-fer	suf-fer-er

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The sufferers submitted without murmuring. The crew of the steamer toiled the whole night. Not profiting by advice, he remained bigoted to his own opinion, and was soon beggared. The joiner fell from the railing and was maimed. He was cheated out of his inheritance. He is visiting his friends and benefiting by the change. The carpets were beaten and heaped up together. The reasoner limited his remarks. His face beamed. He drained the cup.

RULE V. *Words of two or three syllables ending in L, though not accented on the last syllable, double the final L in their derivatives.*

e'-qual	un-e'-qualled	li'-bel	li'-bel-ler
ri'-val	ri'-val-ling	rev-el	rev-el-ling
mar-shal	mar-shalled	can-cel	can-cel-ling

par'-cel	par'-celled	du'-el	du'-el-list
mod-el	mod-elled	dish-ev'-el	dish-ev'-elled
cud-gel	cud-gelled	gam'-bol	gam'-bol-ling
trav-el	trav-elled	pen-cil	pen-cilled
grav-el	grav-elled	en-am'-el	en-am'-elled

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The troops were marshalled in order. Dishevelled hair. The problem was solved by cancelling. He had travelled over enamelled meadows. The sculptor is modelling a figure. He pencilled some remarks. The walk was gravelled. The duellist libelled the traveller. Unequalled courage. The children gambolling on the green. The land was parcelled out.

RULE VI. *Words ending in LL lose one L when compounded, and also in their derivatives formed by adding NESS, LESS, FUL, or LY.*

al-be'-it	al-though'	al'-ways
al-migh-ty	el'-bow	with-al'
al'-so	gos-pel	ful-fil
bel-man	skil-ful	un-til
bel-fry	wil-ful	squal'-ly
wel-fare	hand-ful	hil-ly
dul-ness	mouth-ful	chil-ly
ful-ness	book-ful	ful-ly
skil-less	nee-dle-ful	stil-ly
al-read'-y	use-ful	drol-ly
al-to-geth'-er	al-most	

Exceptions.

ill'-ness	still'-ness	shril'-ness
tall-ness	small-ness	chill-ness

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A handful of nuts. A needleful of thread. Although youthful, he is already useful, and promises to be skilful. I am fully prepared to fulfil my promise. The belman stood in the belfry. It is always chilly in this hilly country. The smallness of the house. The dulness of the weather. Stay until the wilful man returns. Squally weather. The house is altogether hidden by the tallness of the trees. Fullness of hope.

RULE VII. Roots ending in silent E omit this E in their derivatives formed by ABLE,* IBLE, ING,† ISH, Y, ANCE, and AL.

cure	cu'-ra-ble	pre-cede'	pre-ce'-ding
blame	bla-ma-ble	ride	ri'-ding
sense	sen-si-ble	lodge	'lod-ging
force	for-ci-ble	take	ta-king
rec'-on-cile	rec-on-ci'-la-ble	like	li-king
im-ag'-ine	im-ag'-in-a-ble	come	com-ing
de-cline	de-cli-na-ble	pine	pi-ning
com-pare	com'-pa-ra-ble	slave	sla-vish
ad-mire	ad-mi-ra-ble	pale	pa-lish
de-sire	de-si'-ra-ble	swine	swi-nish
de-plore	de-plo-ra-ble	white	whi-tish
ex-cuse	ex-cu-sa-ble	ice	i-cy
con-ceive	con-cei-va-ble	i-dle	i-dly
con-vince	con-vin-cing	guide	gui-dance
trade	tra'-ding	bride	bri-dal

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The most admirable plan imaginable. A deplorable state. An incurable complaint. The roguish fellow took lodging in the most desirable street. His conduct is not only blamable,

* Exceptions. Peaceable, serviceable, changeable, chargeable, moveable.

† Exceptions. Singeing, swingeing, hoeing, and shocing.

but *inexcusable*. As we were *riding* out on the preceding day, we saw some *incomparable* scenery. This *sensible* man. *Forcible* and *convincing* arguments. A *thievish* man. *Icy* cold. A good *contrivance*. At your *disposal*.

RULE VIII. Roots ending in silent E retain the E in their derivatives, formed by LESS, NESS, LY, FUL, MENT.

life	life-less	like	like'-ness
force	force-less	rude	rude-ness
shame	shame-less	pale	pale-ness
name	name-less	i'-dle	i'-dle-ness
shape	shape-less	base	base'-ness
care	care-less	hoarse	hoarse-ness
tame	tame-ly	peace	peace-ful
home	home-ly	wake	wake-ful
base	base-ly	care	care-ful
mere	mere-ly	spite	spite-ful
wise	wise-ly	shame	shame-ful
late	late-ly	waste	waste-ful
	en-tice'	en-tice'-ment	
	ad-vance	ad-vance-ment	
	man'-age	man'-age-ment	
	en-gage'	en-gage'-ment	
	in-duce	in-duce-ment	
	en-cour'-age	en-cour'-age-ment	

Exceptions.

due, du'-ly ; true, tru'-ly ; whole, whol'-ly ; awe, aw'-ful ; judge, judg'-ment ; a-bridge', a-bridg'-ment ; ac-knowl'-edge, ac-knowl'-edg-ment.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

His *idleness* and *rudeness* are *shameful*. He has *wisely* resolved to give no *encouragement* to such *shameless* conduct. His *careless management* has ruined him. We lately remarked his *palleness*. He had *barely* risen when he fell *life-*

less. It was *merely* a *likeness*. Be *careful*, or your *hoarse-ness* will return. A *foolish* argument. A *sly* story. A *wakeful* bird.

RULE IX. *Nouns having other ending than F, H, O, S, X, or Y preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding S.*

mobs	beaks	farms	blows
heads	specks	beams	eels
beds	kicks	doors	firs
lids	corks	streets	bars
floods	coals	roots	cows

RULE X. *Nouns ending in a silent E form their plurals by adding S.*

babes	jud'-ges	canes	chee'-ses
bribes	jokes	stones	mu-ses
fa'-ces	dukes	shoes	brutes
pla-ces	ap'-ples	hopes	caves
guides	flames	hares	hives
brid'-ges	names	toes	sides

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Three bags of beans. Two casks of corks. The mobs stole many things from the shops — hams, coals, eggs, &c. The horse's kicks broke his legs. The birds had specks on their beaks and heads. The eels slipped through the bars. There were forms in the halls. The men used their saws to open their trunks.

The judges went over the bridges. The judges stopped at several places. The babes were in cradles. The mules were laden with apples. He sent me some dates and cheeses. Many brutes live in caves. There were many cases.

RULE XI. *Nouns ending in CH soft, SH, SS, or O preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by adding ES.*

peach'-es	inch'-es	porch'-es	scratch'-es
coach-es	bunch-es	church-es	wretch-es
branch-es	march-es	match-es	crutch-es
bench-es	perch-es	batch-es	pouch-es
dash-es	hash-es	dish-es	bush-es
gash-es	sash-es	wish-es	brush-es
class-es	hiss-es	truss-es	god'-dess-es
glass-es	loss-es	cross-es	count-ess-es
tax-es	lynx-es	fox-es	in-dex-es
sex-es	box-es	pha'-lanx-es	cru'-ci-fix-es
por'-ti-coes	he-roses	po-ta'-toes	'mot'-toes
car'-goes	ne-groes	mu-lat-toes	bra-voes

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

They carried torches in their marches. The churches were decorated with branches. Three bunches of matches. Benches were under the porches. The trenches were four perches long. Flashes of lightning. The rattling of sashes. None of the parishes complied with his wishes. The asses carried trusses of hay. Heroes and goddesses belong not to this age. The countesses pitied the negroes. The cargoes of potatoes have arrived. Crucifixes were placed under the porticoes. The books have indexes. The taxes were paid. The forest is full of lynxes and foxes. The grottoes are decorated with mottoes.

RULE XII. *Nouns ending in Y, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing the Y into IES.*

mer'-cy	mer'-cies	fol'-ly	fol'-lies
fan-cy	fan-cies	ar-my	ar-mies
ru-by	ru-bies	com'-pa-ny	com'-pa-nies
mal'-a-dy	mal'-a-dies	gal-le-ry	gal-le-ries
trag-e-dy	trag-e-dies	dai'-sy	dai'-sies
ef-fi-gy	ef-fi-gies	so-ci'-e-ty	so-ci'-e-ties

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The ladies wore rubies. The allies burnt effigies of their enemies. He sent many copies of the tragedies to different societies. The babies were playing with daisies and poppies. In great cities are many follies. The tree is covered with berries.

RULE XIII. *Nouns ending in Y, preceded by a vowel, form their plurals by adding S.*

bays	ways	al'-leys	mon'-eys
days	chim'-neys	mon-keys	buoys
de-lays'	at-tor'-neys	gal-leys	boys
plays	jour'-neys	pul-leys	toys

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The sun's rays fell on the chimneys. He made many journeys. The attorneys were angry at the delays. The monkeys were on the chimneys. The boys were at their plays through the long days in summer.

RULE XIV. *The following nouns, ending in F and FE, form their plurals by changing their endings into VES.**

loaf	loaves	calf	calves	wolf	wolves
sheaf	sheaves	half	halves	life	lives
leaf	leaves	elf	elves	knife	knives
thief	thieves	shelf	shelves	wife	wives
staff†	staves	self	selves	wharf	wharves

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The thieves stole five loaves. The ground was covered with leaves. Wolves sometimes carry off calves. The knives

* Chief, handkerchief, grief, hoof, roof, reproof, scarf, turf, gulf, fife, strife, and safe, form their plurals by adding s.

† The compounds of staff form their plurals by adding s.

were on the shelves. The wolves hid themselves among the leaves in the garden, and thus saved their lives. The loaves were cut in halves with the knives.

RULE XV. *Words ending in Y, preceded by a consonant, change the Y into I, in their derivatives.*

fan'-cy	fan'-cied	fan'-ci-ful	fan'-cies
rem'-e-dy	rem-e-dies	rem-e-died	re-med'-i-less
stud'-y	stud-ies	stu-di-ous	stud'-ied
de-fy'	de-fied'	de-fi'-ance	de-fies'
sig'-ni-fy	sig'-ni-fies	sig'-ni-fied	sig-ni-fi-ca'-tion
va-ry	va-ri'-e-ty	va-ri-ous	va-ri-a'-tion

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We fancied he was studious. He was not satisfied. The merciless tyrant sets every one at defiance. The cries of the crier were easily heard. He defied his enemies. The meaning is fanciful.

RULE XVI. *When a vowel precedes the Y final, or when ING is added, the Y is retained.*

hur'-ry	hur'-ry-ing	oc'-cu-py	oc'-cu-py-ing
pit-y	pit-y-ing	fan'-cy	fan'-cy-ing
em-ploy'	em-ploy'-ing	pac'-i-fy	pac'-i-fy-ing
stud'-y	stud'-y-ing	en-joy'	en-joy'-ing
de-stroy'	de-stroy'-ing	de-stroyed	de-stroy-ing

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We delayed our visit, fancying he was enjoying himself. Instead of employing his time properly, he was playing all day. They are dyeing the cloth. I fear he is dying. The boys were buying apples.

— RULE XVII. *Words in which the consonant is not doubled.*

hab'-it	el'-e-gant	dam'-age	en'-e-my
mal-ice	de-vél'-op	rap-id	ver'-y
pal-ace	del'-uge	par-ish	met-al
bal-ance	cap-i-tal	knav-ish	ven-om
sal-ad	pel-i-can	cred-it	mel-on
lim-it	prop'-er	spir-it	hon-or
min-ute	mod-est	vis-it	hon-est
con-tin'-ue	bod-y	crit-ic	giv-er

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A bad habit. No damage was done to the capital. Mal-ice is venomous. In the palace there are some very elegant rooms. Balance the account with the parish officer. His lavish expenditure caused his rapid ruin. The linen will be sent in a few minutes. I intend to visit that city. Honor the king. Continue to be honest. A moral character.

— RULE XVIII. *The consonant is doubled in the following words, and some others.*

cab'-bage	gal'-lop	ar'-row	bel'-low
scab-bard	tal-low	mar-row	cel-lar
shab-by	ham-mer	bar-ren	pen-ny
lad-der	2 an-nals	cat-tle	ken-nel
dag-ger	ap-ple	peb-ble	pep-per
hag-gard	hap-py	fel-low	bet-ter
crib-bage	squir-rel	rol-ler	rum-mage
scrib-ble	bit-ter	com-ma	sum-mer
pil-lage	cof-fee	com-mon	cun-ning
pil-lar	cof-fer	cop-per	but-ter

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A shabby fellow. Cabbages grew near the apple-trees. Mend the ladder with a hammer. He drew the dagger from the scabbard. A gallon of ale. A haggard look. A cellar of wine. A nimble squirrel. A cup of coffee. A coffer full of copper coins. A pillar of salt. Bitter almonds.

WORDS CONTAINING SYLLABLES OR PARTS
OF SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED ALIKE, OR
NEARLY ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFER-
ENTLY.

AU and AW.

cau'-cus	au'-burn	aw'-ful	maw'-kish
lau-rel	plau-dit	law'-ful	law-suit
au-thor	auc-tion	awk-ward	straw'-ber-ry
gau-dy	sau-sage	taw-ny	awn'-ing
pau-per	pau'-ci-ty	law-yer	taw-dry
cau-tion	nau-ti-cal	saw-yer	haw-thorn

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A caucus was called by a lawyer. The author was filled with awful forebodings. The pauper had a tawny skin. Hawthorns were sold at auction. The sawyer had auburn locks. There was a paucity of strawberries. Lawsuits should be conducted with caution. The sailor had but little nautical skill. The speaker received the plaudits of the assembly.

IE and EI.

grief	a-chieve'	ei'-ther	per-ceive'
chief	be-lieve	nei'-ther	re-ceive
thief	re-lieve	lei'-sure	de-ceit
fief	re-prieve	sei'-zure	re-ceipt
grieve	re-trive	con-ceive'	con-ceit
ag-grieve'	be-siege	de-ceive	pre'-con-ceive

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

We are often deceived by the appearance of grief. The thief did not receive his deserved punishment. He was aggrieved when he perceived the result. He achieved his

purpose when he made a seizure of the goods. The receipt relieved him from embarrassment. After he was relieved, he had leisure.

EA as in BEAT, and EA as in THREAT.

rea'-son	hea'-then	threat'-en	pheas'-ant
sea-son	bea-ver	weap-on	weath-er
trea-son	wea-ver	feath-er	break-fast
beat-en	deal-er	leath-er	stead-fast
wheat-en	neat-ness	heav-en	mead-ow
mea-gre	weak-ness	read-y	en-deav'-or
wea-sel	con-ceal'	heav-y	re'-search
wea-sand	con-geal	zeal-ous	in-stead'
bea-con	ap-peal	jeal-ous	be-head
bea-dle	re-veal	pleas-ant	heav'-i-ly

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Reason is a moral weapon. The season is pleasant. Treason is threatened. It is not heavier than a feather. The weasel was found in the meadow. The beaver was clearly seen. He saw the beacon while at breakfast. He wished to conceal his endeavors. The beadle was zealous in his duties. The pheasant was concealed. He was steadfast in his appeal. The master was earnest in his endeavors. Water will congeal. His researches were not concealed. The missionary was zealous in the salvation of the heathen. He was jealous of his rival.

OU and OW.

coun'-ty	sur-round'	flow'-er	trow'-el
boun-ty	com-pound	show-er	drow-sy
bound-less	pro-pound	low-er	cow-slip
count-less	ex-pound	pow-der	clown-ish
clou-dy	re-dound	chow-der	trow-sers
coun-ter	de-nounce	fowl-er	al-low'
floun-der	re-sound	cow-ard	re-nown
found-ling	as-tound	dow-ry	em-pow'-er
con-found'	ça-rouse	vow-el	en-dorp'

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Flowers abound in the country. Showers are frequent in cloudy weather. The coward was confounded by the noise of the powder. The fowler caught a flounder for chowder. The cowslips were countless. He acquired renown by expounding the law. He was empowered to propound several queries. His habits were clownish. The judge allowed the dowry. Long and short vowels should not be confounded.

AID and ADE.

<i>maid</i>	<i>a-fraid'</i>	<i>fade</i>	<i>de-grade'</i>
<i>braid</i>	<i>up-braid</i>	<i>shade</i>	<i>in-vade</i>
<i>staid</i>	<i>mer'-maid</i>	<i>trade</i>	<i>cru-sade</i>
<i>paid</i>	<i>bride-maid</i>	<i>spade</i>	<i>prom-e-nade'</i>

AIN and ANE.

<i>brain</i>	<i>dis-dain'</i>	<i>wane</i>	<i>in-sane'</i>
<i>grain</i>	<i>con-strain</i>	<i>crane</i>	<i>pro-fane</i>
<i>gain</i>	<i>por'-ce-lain</i>	<i>bane</i>	<i>ur-bane</i>
<i>or-dain'</i>	<i>ap-per-tain'</i>	<i>hu-mane'</i>	<i>chi-cane</i>

AIR, ARE, and EAR.

<i>im-pair'</i>	<i>pre-pare'</i>	<i>tear</i>
<i>re-pair</i>	<i>in-snare</i>	<i>swear</i>
<i>af-fair</i>	<i>de-clare'</i>	<i>wear</i>
<i>un-fair</i>	<i>com-pare</i>	<i>for-swear'</i>
<i>de-spair</i>	<i>a-ware</i>	<i>for-beur</i>
<i>mo'-hair</i>	<i>wel'-fare</i>	
<i>cor-sair</i>	<i>be-ware'</i>	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The maid braided her hair. Flowers fade in the shade. The apprentice staid two years to learn a trade. The gardener paid for his spade. The boy was afraid to go.

The man was degraded. The enemy invaded the country. The clergyman was ordained. He disdains the society of bad men. Love constrains. Porcelain, the finest earthenware. He was a humane man. Wicked men profane the Sabbath. His health was impaired. He prepared to go. The injury was repaired. He was fully aware of the state of affairs. Beware of the corsair. The welfare of the country. The man forbears to declare. He wears a coat of mohair. Thou shalt not forswear thyself. He is in great despair. He compares the two coins. Youth are often insnared.

EED and EDE.

suc-ceed'	ac-cede'	se-cede'
pro-ceed	re-cede	in-ter-cede'
ex-ceed	pre-cede	su-per-sede

EME, EAM, and EEM.

su-preme'	ream	es-teem'
ex-treme	dream	re-deem

ENE, EAN, EEN, and INE.

se-rene'	bean	ca-reen'	ton-tine'
con-vene	clean	mo-reen	fas-cine
ob-scene	dean	be-tween	ma-rine
in-ter-vene	lean	un-seen	col-ber-tine
con-tra-vene	mean	tu-reen	mag-a-zine
	wean	pis-ta-reen	tam'-bou-rine

ETE, EAT, and EET.

com-plete'	de-feat'	greet
re-plete	re-treat	fleet
con-crete	en-treat	dis-c eet'

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He acceded to my request. He succeeded in the attempt. Consuls were preceded by lictors. Proceed with the story. The work was superseded by a better. Intercede for me. They seceded from the association. He exceeded his allowance. The commands of God are supreme, and should be ever held in high esteem. The pleasure was extreme. Some animals were reckoned unclean. He demans himself with humility. The man redeems his pledge. The sky was serene. The ship was careened. The ditches were filled with fascines. Marine shells. The curtains were made of moreen. Colbertine, a kind of lace. The magazine was well filled with stones. Tambourine, a kind of drum. Nothing of importance intervened between the sessions. The tureen was well filled. The boy lost a pistareen. The edifice is complete. The enemy was defeated. His words were replete with guile. A discreet general will sometimes make a retreat. Numbers are sometimes concrete, and sometimes abstract.

EER, IER, ERE, and EAR.

gaz-et-teer'	fi-nan-cier'	sin-cere'	hear
vol-un-teer	brig-a-dier	co-here	clear
en-gi-neer	cav-a-lier	ad-here	drear
moun-tain-eer	chan-de-lier	cas-si-mere'	near
auc-tion-eer	buc-ca-nier	in-ter-fere	en-dear'
pri-va-teer	gon-do-lier	per-se-vere	ap-pear
mu-ti-neer	gren-a-dier	hem'-i-sphere	ar-rear
dom-i-neer	cui-ras-sier	at-mosphere	be-smear

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The gazetteer was read by the light of the chandelier. The engineer was not a skilful financier. The auctioneer was compelled to interfere. The grenadier was clothed in

cassimere. The buccaniers were chased by privateers. The cavalier was fully armed. The atmosphere surrounds the earth. Honor's fair career. He was supported by his compeers. The veneer did not adhere closely. His efforts were sincere. The man appeared to be austere. The surfaces being besmeared with glue, cohore. The distress of a friend endears him to us. The arrears were paid.

UE and EW.

vir'-ture	sub-due'	cur'-few	mil'-dew
val-ue	res'-cue	sin-ew	es-chew'
ar-gue	con-tin'-ue	re-new'	be-dew

URSE, ERSE, and ERCE.

curse	re-verse'	a-merce'
nurse	con-verse	co-erce
purse	dis-perse	com'-merce
dis-burse'	im-merse	

UR and ER.

de-mur'	con-cur'	de-fer'	con-fer -
re-cur	in-cur	in-fer	pre-fer
c-cur		de-ter	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The value of virtue. The ringing of the curfew was introduced into England. The lawyer argues well. He subdued his enemies. His cheeks were bedewed with tears. He eschewed evil, and pursued good. The mildew continued. He came to the rescue. His sinews were strong. Bless and curse not. He wrote in verse. His style was terse. The nurse was immersed. Money was disbursed from the public treasury. The crowd was dispersed. The criminal

was amerced to the amount of one hundred dollars. The merchant conversed freely on commerce. The boy was very perverse. The defendant demurs to the declaration of the plaintiff. He defers the execution of his purpose. He prefers to concur. The same idea recurs to the mind. The word occurs in many places. Many circumstances may deter a man from his undertaking. He incurs blame.

ACE and ASE.

ef-face'	re-trace'	a-base'	de-base'
de-face	mis-place	e-rase	en-case
dis-grace	un-lace		

UCE and USE.

ad-duce'	in-duce'	re-cluse'	ex-cuse'
tra-duce	con-duce	a-buse	ab-struse
de-duce	re-duce	ob-tuse	ref-use

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He effaced the name. The figure was defaced. The signature was erased. Whoever exalteth himself shall be abased. A drunkard debases himself. The traveller retraced his steps. The book was misplaced. He adduced many reasons for an excuse. The recluse was traduced. An abstruse science. His intellect was obtuse. A truth is deduced. Temperance conduces to health.

AIN, IN, and INE.

chief'-tain	ba'-sin	fam'-ine
chap-lain	rai-sin	en-gine
cap-tain	ros-in	des-tine
bar-gain	res-in	er-mine
cer-tain	ver-min	rap-ine
cur-tain	mar-gin	doc-trine

<i>mur'-rain</i>	<i>or'-i-gin</i>	<i>san'-guine</i>
<i>moun-tain</i>	<i>ur'-chin</i>	<i>pris-tine</i>
<i>foun-tain</i>	<i>fir-kin</i>	<i>med'-i-cine</i>
<i>vil-lain</i>	<i>pump-kin</i>	<i>mas-cu-line</i>
<i>plan-tain</i>	<i>mus-lin</i>	<i>fem-i-nine</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The chieftains of Scotland were noble men. They had a chaplain in the army. The basin was well filled with raisins. The captain made a good bargain. The vermin were covered with resin. He was certain that the water would cover the margin. The urchin found a fountain at the foot of a mountain. The villain filled his firkin with pumpkins. He was sanguine in the belief of the doctrine. Some nouns are sometimes masculine and sometimes feminine. The famine was great. The medicine cured the murrain. The origin of the false doctrine was certain.

AL, EL, and LE.

<i>med'-al</i>	<i>nov'-el</i>	<i>mar'-ble</i>
<i>na-tal</i>	<i>mar-vel</i>	<i>cra-dle</i>
<i>scan-dal</i>	<i>par-cel</i>	<i>ap-ple</i>
<i>lo-cal</i>	<i>bar-rel</i>	<i>sad-dle</i>
<i>fru-gal</i>	<i>fen-nel</i>	<i>stop-ple</i>
<i>plu-ral</i>	<i>grav-el</i>	<i>bi-ble</i>
<i>jour-nal</i>	<i>shov-el</i>	<i>cat-tle</i>
<i>roy-al</i>	<i>bush-el</i>	<i>ket-tle</i>
<i>an'-i-mal</i>	<i>jew-el</i>	<i>tre-ble</i>
<i>prin-ci-pal</i>	<i>ves-sel</i>	<i>prin'-ci-ple</i>
<i>ma-ter'-nal</i>	<i>in'-fi-del</i>	<i>du-ra-ble</i>
<i>fra-ter-nal</i>	<i>cit-a-del</i>	<i>as-sem'-ble</i>
<i>doc'-tri-nal</i>	<i>chan'-nel</i>	<i>ig-no-ble</i>
<i>ex-ter'-nal</i>	<i>sen'-ti-nel</i>	<i>au'-di-ble</i>
<i>con'-ju-gal</i>	<i>ap-par'-el</i>	<i>ca-pa-ble</i>
<i>im-mor'-tal</i>	<i>coun'-sel</i>	<i>val'-u-a-ble</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The boy received a medal. He bought a barrel of apples. He found a small particle of marble. An immortal principle. The principal citadel was taken. The bible is full of doctrinal instruction. The farmer gave a bushel of meal to his cattle. The saddle was found in the channel. The sentinel was alarmed at the spectacle. He was clothed in royal apparel.

AR, ER, OR, and RE.

tar'-tar	man'-ner	may'-or	som'-bre
gram-mar	mat-ter	sail-or	sa-bre
mor-tar	dan-ger	trai-tor	mea-gre
dol-lar	man-ger	au-thor	mau-gre
col-lar	pa-per	doc-tor	om-bre
beg-gar	pray-er	mir-ror	cen-tre
cel-lar	wait-er	suit-or	scep-tre
ce-dar	au-ger	tu-tor	spec-tre
nec-tar	lead-er	an'-ces-tor	o-chre
pil-lar	mea-ger	au-di-tor	lu-cre
su-gar	heif-er	em-pe-ror	lus-tre
vul-gar	leg-er	spec-ta'-tor	mas'-sa-cre
joc'-u-lar	bea-ver	trans-la-tor	salt-pe'-tre
pop-u-lar	preach-er	sur-vey-or	the'-a-tre
reg-u-lar	ea-ger	col-lec-tor	sep-ul-chre
scim-e-tar	tem-per	con-duc-tor	ma-nœu'-vre
sin-gu-lar	bri-er	in-struc-tor	re-con-noi'-tre
vin-e-gar	buy-er	coun'-sell-or	con-cen'-tre
mus-cu-lar	hin-der	ag-gres'-sor	am-phi-the'-a-tre

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The mayor was not pleased with the manner of teaching grammar. The waiter received a dollar from the manager of the theatre. The traitor sold his country for filthy lucre. The aggressor caused a great massacre with his scimitar. A popular preacher. Vulgar minds are often disturbed by

spectres. The leader of the *orchestre* lost his temper. He reconnoitred the camp of the enemy. A singular *manceuvre*. A sailor lost his *sabre*. The collector was eager to collect the duty on *sugar*. A jocular *conductor*. The spectator was leaning against the *pillar*. The doctor was seized by the collar. A singular *author*.

ABLE and IBLIE.

- lau'-da-ble	plau'-si-ble
prob-a-ble	cred-i-ble
de-si'-ra-ble	sen-si-ble
sal-va-ble	au-di-ble
ca-pa-ble	for-ci-ble
ten-a-ble	leg-i-ble
mu-ta-ble	flex-i-ble
suit-a-ble	fran-gi-ble
li-a-ble	fu-si-ble
cul-pa-ble	el'-i-gi-ble
port-a-ble	pos'-si-ble
ven'-er-a-ble	hor-ri-ble
re-new'-a-ble	re-spon'-si-ble
re-spect-a-ble	dis-cern-i-ble
re-mark-a-ble	com-bus-ti-ble
a-vail-a-ble	plau'-si-ble
- laugh'-a-ble	ter-ri-ble
af-fa-ble	vis-i-ble
sy-la-ble	ven-di-ble

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A laudable desire. A plausible story. A probable event. His account was credible. A sensible person. Durable happiness. A salvable state. His arguments were forcible. He is capable of exertion. He was scarcely audible. His conduct was culpable. A frangible vessel. The man was eligible. A venerable man. A laughable scene. A horrible event. A flexible voice. A responsible person. A respect-

able person. His manners are *affable*. Combustible materials. It is *possible*. The object was *visible*. Fusible metal. The stars are *discernible* by the eye.

ANCE, ENCE, and ENSE.

fla'-grance	ca'-dence	dense
fra-grance	pres-ence	sense
clear-ance	sci-ence	tense
griev-ance	pru-dence	ex-pense'
en-trance	pre-tence'	sub-tense
dis-tance	of-fence	in-cense
nui-sance	ab-sence	pro-pense
el'-e-gance	ve'-he-mence	li-cense
cir-cum-stance	def-er-ence	rec'-om-pense
tem-per-ance	el-o-quence	dis-pense'
main-te-nance	em-i-nence	con-dense
ig-no-rance	ev-i-dence	pre-pense
ut-ter-ance	neg-li-gence	non'-sense
con-vey'-ance	pref-er-ence	in-tense'
o-bei-sance	ref-er-ence	sus-pense
ap-pear-ance	res-i-dence	im-mense
re-pent-ance	rev-er-ence	
al-li-ance	dif-fer-ence	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Flowers emit a delightful fragrance. In the presence of the multitude. Science may come from a distance. Eloquence often controls ignorance. Elegance is never joined with negligence. There is a very great difference between innocence and insolence. The nuisance came from an immense distance. Intense feeling stopped his utterance. Temperance was urged with great eloquence. Diligence may overcome bad utterance. What is the difference between impudence and impertinence? During the performance all kept silence. The consequence of the man's absence was the boy's negligence. He spoke with vehemence.

ATE and ET.

pal'-ate	for-tu-nate	bas'-ket	cov'-et
leg-ate	mod-er-ate	scar-let	se-cret
prel-ate	del-i-cate	cam-let	mus-ket
sen-ate	des-per-ate	gaunt-let	plum-met
cu-rate	du-pli-cate	jack-et	bay'-o-net
ac'-cu-rate	ul-ti-mate	mag-net	trum'-pet
cer-tif'-i-cate	vi-o-late	com-et	vi'-o-let
pas'-sion-ate	in-car'-nate	gob-let	cov-er-let

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Men of nice palates. The basket was full. The curate found a magnet. The senate was convoked by the sound of a trumpet. The prelate drank from a silver goblet. He was stabbed with a bayonet in a desperate encounter. His moderate counsels were kept secret. He was fortunate in discovering a comet. A duplicate copy. A scarlet robe of camlet. A leaden plummet.

CY, SY, and ZY.

spi'-cy	glos'-sy	dai'-sy
mer-cy	gras-sy	noi-sy
flee-cy	mas-sy	ro-sy
i-cy	gyp-sy	po-sy
sau-cy	tip-sy	pro-sy
se'-cre-cy	drop-sy	quin-sy
pri-va-cy	em'-bas-sy	clum-sy
pol-i-cy	her-e-sy	bus-y
de-cen-cy	jeal-ous-y	un-ea'-sy
leg-a-cy	a-pos'-ta-sy	—
flu-en-cy	lep'-ro-sy	diz'-zy
ten-den-cy	hy-poc'-ri-sy	la-zu
cel'-i-ba-cy	cour'-te-sy	cra-zu
del-i-ca-cy	ep'-i-lep-sy	ha-zu
in-ti-ma-cy	min'-strel-sy	ma-zu
va'-gran-cy	con'-tro-ver-sy	fren-zu
va-can-cy	dys-pep'-sy	do-zu

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *spicy* breezes. The humble *daisy*. No *mercy* is shown towards *heresy*. The *fleecy* snow. He spoke with *fluency*. His gestures were *clumsy*. The *embassy* conducted its affairs in *privacy*. The *gypsy* left a small *legacy*. There is a *tendency* to *apostasy*. *Hypocrisy* cannot be maintained with *decency*. The *dizzy* height. The *hazy* atmosphere. The *breezy* shore. *Jealousy* often destroys *intimacy*. The *gypsy* maintained great *secrecy*. He fell in a fit of *epilepsy*. The *embassy* was not well received.

ON and EN.

ba'-con	beck'-on	ha'-ven	heav'-en
ma-son	crim-son	maid-en	lead-en
par-don	pris-on	ra-ven	cho-sen
par-son	but-ton	ta-ken	fro-zен
cot-ton	poi-son	gar-den	sto-len
bea-con	glut-ton	war-den	to-ken

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *bacon* was *stolen*. *Poison* was *taken* by the *glutton*. The *parson* appointed a *warden*. A *beacon* was raised in the *garden*. The *mason*, having *stolen* a *raven*, received *pardon*. He found a *leaden* *button*. The *criminal* was *taken* to *prison*. The *glutton* was *frozen*. He was *taken* in the *garden*. The *raven* was *stolen*. The *maiden* walked in the *garden*. He cannot *button* his coat.

ILE and IL.

duc'-tile	ser'-vile	sig'-il	pu'-pil
rep-tile	frag-il-e	vig-il	nos-tril
fer-tile	feb-ri-le	civ-il	ton-sil
hes-tile	ju'-ve-nile	e-vil	cod'-i-cil
flex-i-le	ver-sa-tile	per-il	daf-so-dil
mis-sile	im-bec'-ile	pen-cil	n'-ten-sil



EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The pupil trod on the reptile. He wrote, with a pencil, hostile instructions, which caused a civil war. The fragile missile produced much evil. Fertile land. Juvenile sports. Versatile youth. Imbecile old age. He made a codicil to his will. The daffodil is in bloom. The utensils of farmers are often lost.

IT and ITE.

hab'-it	cul'-prit	res'-pite	per'-qui-site
u-nit	de-mer'-it	in'-fi-nite	def-i-nite
lim-it	in-her-it	op-po-site	ap-po-site
pul-pit	ex-hib-it	hyp-o-crite	com-pos'-ite
spir-it	so-lic-it	fa-vor-ite	re'-qui-site
sum-mit	e-lit	ex-qui-site	pre-ter-mite

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He was in the habit of making a deposit. The culprit had been a favorite. A hypocrite is sure to be detested. The traveller reached the summit. He exhibits opposite views. He solicits a definite sum. Exquisite taste. A composite number. His remarks elicit praise. Mine is the merit, the demerit thine.

ICE, IS, ISE, UCE, and OISE.

mal'-ice	cri'-sis	tre-a'-tise
lat-tice	ba-sis	prom-ise
prac-tice	pha-sis	an-ise
cor-nice	glot-tis	mor-tise
jaun-dice	a-nal'-y-sis	fran-chise
bod-ice	hy-poth-e-sis	—
no-tice	di-aer-e-sis	let'-tuce
of-fice	an-tith-e-sis	—
ser-vi-ce	me-trop-o-lis	tor'-toise
sur-pli-ce	chrys'-a-lis	
jus-tice	gen-e-sis	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Set down nought in malice. Lattice work. A crisis had arrived. Good faith is the basis of public credit. Habit is the effect of practice. He commenced under favorable auspices. The phasis of the moon. Glottis, a part of the throat. Diæresis is used to denote that vowels are sounded. He made an analysis of the treatise. He kept his promise. Lettuce grew near the cornice. Avarice often defeats justice. London is the metropolis of England. The shell of a tortoise. The carpenter made a mortise. He lost his office.

IZE, ISE, YZE, and ICE.

ag'-gran-dize	ex'-er-cise
hu-man-ize	mer-chan-dise
scru-ti-nize	com-pro-mise
pat-ron-ize	crit-i-cise
col-o-nize	en-ter-prise
pul-ver-ize	ad-ver-tise'
sym-pa-thize	su-per-vise
scan-da-lize	cir'-cum-cise
tem-po-rize	ex-or-cise
har-mon-ize	chas-tise'
sol-em-nize	—
e-con-o-mize	an'-a-lyze
e-van-gel-ize	par-a-lyze
rec-og-nize	—
au-thor-ize	sac'-ri-fice

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He exercised his powers to humanize the nature of the Indians. His family was aggrandized by his great success in merchandise. They patronized the fine arts. He was a man of great enterprise. He was duly authorized to effect a compromise. The arguments did not harmonize. The earth was well pulverized. He was appointed to supervise the press. He criticised the work. The ancients were accustomed to exorcise evil spirits. Missionaries are sent abroad to evan-

gelize the heathen. The marriage was duly solemnized. Various substances are analyzed by chemists. Sacrifices have been common to most nations. His limbs were paralyzed.

UM, OM, and OME.

<i>nos'-trum</i>	<i>wis'-dom</i>	<i>wel'-come</i>
<i>ros-trum</i>	<i>phan-tom</i>	<i>glad-some</i>
<i>stra-tum</i>	<i>king-dom</i>	<i>lone-some</i>
<i>vel-lum</i>	<i>sel-dom</i>	<i>ful-some</i>
<i>me'-di-um</i>	<i>id'-i-om</i>	<i>hand-some</i>
<i>pre-mi-um</i>	<i>symp'-tom</i>	<i>in-come</i>
<i>de-co'-rum</i>	<i>free-dom</i>	<i>blithe-some</i>
<i>vac'-u-um</i>	<i>ac-cus'-tom</i>	<i>cum'-ber-some</i>
<i>mo-men'-tum</i>	<i>mar'-tyr-dom</i>	<i>frol-ic-some</i>
<i>em-po-ri-um</i>	<i>blos'-som</i>	<i>wea-ri-some</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Freedom is a *welcome* guest. He seldom found a *handsome* woman. He enjoyed a moderate *income*. Money is the medium of commerce. He received *fulsome* flattery. The glory of *martyrdom*. A *cumbersome* machine. A *frolicsome* lad. The *idiom* of the language. An empty space is called a *vacuum*. The *momentum* was great. Lessons of wisdom were often learned from the *rostrum*. He was accustomed to receive a large *income*. The *emporium* of fashion.

CIOUS and TIOUS.

<i>gra'-cious</i>	<i>cau'-tious</i>
<i>spe-cious</i>	<i>fac-tious</i>
<i>spa-cious</i>	<i>frac-tious</i>
<i>lus-cious</i>	<i>cap-tious</i>
<i>au-da'-cious</i>	<i>vex-a'-tious</i>
<i>sa-ga-cious</i>	<i>fa-ce-tious</i>
<i>vo-ra-cious</i>	<i>con-ten-tious</i>
<i>a-tro-cious</i>	<i>se-di-tious</i>
<i>fe-ro-cious</i>	<i>sen-teu-tious</i>
<i>fal-la-cious</i>	<i>con-sci-en'-tious</i>
<i>pug-na-cious</i>	<i>in-fec'-tious</i>

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A gracious reception. A spacious hall. He was extremely cautious. A fractious man. Factious citizens. A sagacious prince. A voracious appetite. Seditious assemblies. He is guilty of an atrocious crime. The disease is infectious. Pugnacious animals. He was both audacious and facetious, but not conscientious. The reasoning was fallacious. The fruit was luscious.

SION and TION.

oc-ca'-sion	va-ca'-tion
de-ci-sion	foun-da-tion
vi'-sion	cre-a-tion
com-pul'-sion	ne-ga-tion
man'-sion	ob-li-ga'-tion
de-clen'-sion	re-la'-tion
di-men-sion	an-i-ma'-tion
pen'-sion	oc-cu-pa-tion
ex-plor'-sion	pri-va'-tion
ver'-sion	in-fec-tion
in-cur'-sion	re-duc-tion
pas'-sion	re-cep-tion
ces-sion	ex-er-tion
di-gres'-sion	el-o-cu'-tion
de-pres-sion	ed-u-ca-tion
mis'-sion	sit-u-a-tion
con-fu'-sion	as-so-ci-a'-tion

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

On this occasion he showed his decision. He called on his relation during vacation. A vision appeared to him. There is no compulsion in the occupation. He was under obligation for his mansion. The infection caused great confusion. Declension of Latin nouns, and conjugation of verbs. He went on a mission to that nation. He made a digression.

on the subject of education. He received a pension in his new station. His elocution produced confusion.

SI and CI.

ne-ces'-si-ty	ve-rac'-i-ty
im-men-si-ty	lo-quac-i-ty
in-ten-si-ty	ra-pac-i-ty
di-ver-si-ty	sa-gac-i-ty
u-ni-ver'-si-ty	te-nac-i-ty
gen-er-os-i-ty	ca-pac-i-ty
an-i-mos-i-ty	fe-roc-i-ty
scru-pu-los-i-ty	a-troc-i-ty
pro-pen'-si-ty	du-plic-i-ty
cu-ri-os'-i-ty	e-las-tic'-i-ty
per-ver'-si-ty	rec-i-proc-i-ty

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He exhibited an intensity of feeling. His veracity was questioned. There was a diversity of opinions. He indulged in too great loquacity. The atrocity of murder. He had a capacity for learning. A propensity to sin. His generosity was great. The tenacity of glue. The student was educated at the university. An object of curiosity.

Y and EY.

hap'-py	scar'-ci-ty	al'-ley	tur'-key
dai-ly	rem-e-dy	val-ley	pul-ley
bod-y	dep-u-ty	gal-ley	chim-ney
cop-y	tyr-an-y	bar-ley	hack-ney
pov'er-ty	vil-la-ny	par-ley	jour-ney
rev-el-ry	com-pa-ny	hon-ey	at-tor'-ney

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The attorney found his money. The deputy made a long journey. Daily duties. Happy hours. A body of men. A

scarcity of honey. The turkey was fed on barley. The general demanded a parley. A Venetian galley. A fertile valley. A certain remedy. A tall chimney. A hackney coach. A double pulley.

EOUS and IOUS.

du'-te-ous	se'-ri-ous
pit-e-ous	te-di-ous
lig-ne-ous	pre-vi-ous
hid-e-ous	im-pi-ous
a-que-ous	du-bi-ous
cu-ta-ne-ous	stu-di-ous
er-ro-ne-ous	no-to'-ri-ous
spon-ta-ne-ous	har-mo-ni-ous
cal-ca-re-ous	im-per-vi-ous
ex-tra-ne-ous	in-dus-tri-ous
plen'-te-ous	il-lus-tri-ous

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A duteous child. A tedious journey. A hideous sight. A piteous groan. The previous question. Impious conduct. Aqueous humor. A notorious character. Erroneous opinions. Harmonious sounds. Spontaneous combustion. Illustrious men. Calcareous soil. Cutaneous disease. A dubious question. Impervious forests. He was a notorious idler. John is an industrious boy. He is very studious.

AGE, EGE, IAGE, IGE, and IDGE.

sav'-age	u'-sage	col'-lege	fer'-ri-age
dam-age	vil-lage	priv'-i-legē	—
ad-age	cour-age	sac-ri-legē	ves'-tige
man-age	suf-frage	al-legē'	—
hom-age	um-brage	—	por'-ridge
pres-age	mort-gage	mar'-riage	car-tridge
salv-age	hem'-or-rhage	car-riage	par-tridge

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A savage state. The college was situated in a fine village. The carriage received much damage. He was obliged to pay homage. There was no vestige of the tillage. The partridge sought a place of refuge. He alleged that he was on the eve of marriage. The cartridge caused great damage. Universal suffrage is a great privilege. The house was mortgaged. The boatman received ferriage.

ETY and ITY.

pi'-e-ty	anx-i'-e-ty	a-bil'-i-ty	gra-tu'-i-ty
ni-ce-ty	pro-pri-e-ty	civ-il-i-ty	ne-ces-si-ty
va-ri'-e-ty	no-to-ri'-e-ty	di-vin-i-ty	se-ren-i-ty
so-ci-e-ty	im-pi'-e-ty	e-ter-ni-ty	e-nor-mi-ty
so-bri-e-ty	sa-ti-e-ty	an-nu-i-ty	se-ver-i-ty

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Piety is honorable in all. His ability was great. Impiety is a great enormity. Sobriety produces serenity. He receives an annuity. He acquired notoriety. The society was under the necessity of dismissing its minister. Distinguished ability. A variety of topics. The enormity of the offence justified the severity of the punishment. He received an annuity as a gratuity.

CLE, KLE, and CAL.

par-ti-cle	frec'-kle	drop'-si-cal
ar-ti-cle	sic'-kle	ver-ti-cal
cti-ti-cle	buc'-kle	typ-i-cal
can-ti-cle	twin'-kle	tech-ni-cal
ven-tri-cle	spec'-kle	mys-ti-cal
pin-na-cle	sprin'-kle	crit-i-cal
ob-sta-cle	shac'-kle	cler-i-cal
ves-i-cle	pric'-kle	rad-i-cal
ve-hi-cle	tin'-kle	prac-ti-cal

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A particle of matter. A dropsical habit. His skin was covered with freckles. Articles of agreement. In the tropics, the sun is often vertical. The reaper uses a sickle. Cuticle, the thin exterior skin. Many of the Jewish rites were typical. A silver buckle. Canticle, a song. Technical terms. The fixed stars twinkle. Mystical lore. The pinnacle of fame. A radical error. A critical judge. The obstacle was overcome.

CIAL, TIAL, and SIAL.

spe'-cial	nup'-tial
so-cial	mar-tial
ju-di'-cial	es-sen'-tial
of-fi-cial	po-ten-tial
ben-e-fi'-cial	in-i-tial
com-mer'-cial	sub-stan-tial
pro-vin-cial	con-fi-den'-tial
sac-ri-fi'-cial	pes-ti-len-tial
su-per-fi-cial	e-qui-noc-tial
fi-nan'-cial	
ar-ti-fi'-cial	con-tro-ver'-sial

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A special messenger was sent. Nuptial rites. Social happiness. Martial deeds. Essential properties. Judicial proceedings. Official duties. Commercial interests. Influential friends. Provincial dialect. Presidential election. A pestilential disease. A substantial building. Superficial knowledge. Controversial writings. Financial operations. Equinoctial storm. Beneficial results. Initial letters. The commercial news was beneficial to trade. He delivered a special and confidential message upon the financial condition of the treasury. An artificial rose-bud.

ANT and ENT.

va'-cant	re-cum'-bent	com-pla'-cent
rec'-re-ant	ad-ja-cent	con-cur-rent
ar-ro-gant	in-dul-gent	con-tin-gent
el-e-gant	suf-fi-cient	ef-ful-gent
ra-di-ant	in-clem-ent	neg'-li-gent
pet-u-lant	ap-pa-rent	in-di-gent
con-so-nant	con'-fi-dent	in-do-lent
in-fant	ex-cel-lent	in-so-lent
bril-liant	im-mi-nent	ev-i-dent
dormant	pen-i-tent	op-u-lent
stag-nant	af-flu-ent	vi-o-lent
fra-grant	an'-cient	em-i-nent
pleas-ant	pa-tient	per-ma-nent
re-luc'-tant	pres-ent	prom-i-nent
ob-ser-vant	dif'-fer-ent	con-se-quent
tri-um-phant	in-no-cent	sub-se-quent
a-bun-dant	dif-fi-dent	mag-nif'-i-cent

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The place is *vacant*. A *recumbent* posture. There is an abundant crop on the adjacent farm. A *recreant* son. A magnificent spectacle. An excellent mother watched over him. I am *confident* his success will be triumphant. An indulgent father. Arrogant conduct. His anger is dormant. Inclement weather. Stagnant water. Fragrant flowers. He was in affluent circumstances. Patient under afflictions. An observant mind. He was present. I am reluctant to admit it. A penitent spirit. A violent temper. An innocent man.

US and OUS.

cir'-cus	as-par'-a-gus	fa'-mous	im'-pi-ous
sur-plus	isth'-mus	•nev'-ous	ob-vi-ous
gram-pus	pol'-y-pus	won-drous	ca-ri-ous
fo-cus	ge-ni-us	pom-pous	fu-ri-ous
re-bus	Er-e-bus	ner-vous	cred-u-lous

ge-nus	in-cu-bus	jeal-ous	glo-ri-ous
ra'-di-us	co-lo's-sus	lep-rous	moun-tain-ous
im-pe-tus	ap-pa-ra'-tus	zeal-ous	vig-or-ous

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

There was a large surplus. A famous mathematician. The Roman circus. The grampus is a voracious fish. A great genius. Isthmus of Darien. A credulous man. The radius of a circle. A furious animal. Extensive apparatus. The exodus of the Israelites. Glorious achievements. The Colossus at Rhodes. A serious affair. Asparagus, a kind of plant. A mountainous country. A vigorous intellect.

EON and ION.

dun'-geon	pig'-eon	re'-gion
dudg-eon	widg-eon	le-gion
stur-geon	bludg-eon	re-lig'-ion
*sur-geon	gudg-eon	con-ta-gion

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The man was cast into the dungeon. The surgeon attended the legion. The contagion spread from town to town. He professed the Christian religion. The pigeon flew faster than the widgeon. The sturgeon is found in that region.

PER and PUR.

per'-fect	per-mit'	pur'-port
per-jure	per-plex	pur-pose
per-son	per-sist	pur-chase
per-form'	per-suade	pur-loin'
per-fume	per-tain	pur-sue

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The performance was perfect. He persisted in the pursuit. I persuaded them to permit him. The money was purloined.

Perhaps the purveyor's purpose was to perplex them. They pursued the perjurer. The room was perfumed. They persecuted him. He purchased the perfume.

CAUTIONS AGAINST MISTAKES OFTEN MADE IN SPELLING.

nec'-es-sa-ry	one <i>c</i> .
ad-dress'	two <i>d</i> 's.
ex-pe-di'-tion	<i>e</i> , not <i>i</i> .
col'-lege	no <i>d</i> .
po-ny	no <i>e</i> .
a-gree'-a-ble	two <i>e</i> 's.
priv'-i-leg'e	no <i>d</i> .
ac-knowl'-edge	put in <i>d</i> .
pos-sess'	four <i>s</i> 's.
sep'-a-rate	<i>a</i> , not <i>e</i> .
a-part'-ment	one <i>p</i> .
as-sas-sin	four <i>s</i> 's.
cres'-cent	<i>sc</i> , not <i>ss</i> .
diph-thong	<i>ph</i> , not <i>p</i> alone.
trow-sers	<i>w</i> , not <i>u</i> .
schism	mind <i>ch</i> .
pon'-iard	no <i>i</i> after <i>o</i> .
mis'-tle-toe	put in <i>t</i> .
par-ox-y-sm	<i>y</i> , not <i>i</i> .
sy-non'-y-mous	<i>y</i> 's, not <i>i</i> 's.

NOTE TO TEACHERS. The spelling of these words should be thoroughly committed to memory, and the mistakes which are frequently made pointed out by the learner. Other words, in which mistakes are liable to be made, should be selected by the teacher.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

It is not necessary to put the *address*. An *expedition* to the North Pole. My cousin is at *college*. He has the *privilege* of riding the *pony*. I *acknowledge* my fault. He is an *agreeable* man. They *possess* much property. The *apartments* are *separated* by a thin division. He was stabbed by an *assassin*. The Turkish *crescent* and Turkish *trowsers*. A *schism* in the church. In a *paroxysm* of rage, he snatched up a *poniard*. The Druids revered the *mistletoe*. *Synonymous* words have nearly the same meaning. A *diphthong* is a double vowel.

ba'-sin	<i>i</i> , not <i>o</i> .
städt'-hold-er	put in <i>d</i> .
as-cer-tain'	put in <i>c</i> .
choc'-o-late	one <i>c</i> .
con'-science	<i>sc</i> , not <i>sh</i> .
dis-suade'	two <i>s</i> 's.
em-bar'-rass	two <i>r</i> 's; two <i>s</i> 's.
ex-cres-cence	<i>sc</i> , not <i>ss</i> .
fa-ce-tious	<i>c</i> , not <i>s</i> .
for'-eign	one <i>r</i> .
grid'-i-ron	one <i>d</i> .
prac-tis-es	<i>s</i> , not <i>c</i> .
gym-nas'-tics	<i>y</i> , not <i>i</i> .
i-ras'-ci-ble	one <i>r</i> ; <i>sc</i> , not <i>ss</i> .
re-ceive'	<i>ei</i> , not <i>ie</i> .
be-lieve	<i>ie</i> , not <i>ei</i> .
de-cieve	<i>ei</i> , not <i>ie</i> .
re-prieve	<i>ie</i> , not <i>ei</i> .

NOTE TO TEACHERS. The terminations *eive* and *ieve* have both the same sounds. The learner should be told that when the letter *c* precedes the termination, it is spelled *eive*; as, *conceive*, *deceive*, &c.; but if any other consonant precede, it is spelled *ieve*; as, *believe*, *achieve*, *grieve*, &c. Nouns derived from these verbs take the same form; as, *conceit*, *deceit*; *belief*, *achievement*, *grief*, &c.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *stadholder* ascertained the cause of discontent. Put the *chocolate* into the *basin*. I could not, in *conscience*, *dis-suade* him from it. He is *embarrassed* in his affairs. An *excrescence* grew from the tree. A man of *facetious* conversation. Her manners are *fascinating*. *Foreign* climates. Meat is broiled on a *gridiron*. He practises *gymnastics*. His temper was *irascible*. I believe he received a reprieve to *deceive* the enemy.

har'-ass	one r; two s's.
hy-dro-pho'-bia	y, not i; ph, not f.
is'-lan-der	put in s.
ian'-cheon	not shun.
mis'-chie-vous	put in i.
naph'-tha	ph, not f.
oph-thal'-mi-a	ph, not f.
or'-ches-tre	ch, not k.
pas'-sion	ss, not sh.
rhi-noc'-e-ros	put in h; c, not s.
pu-sil-lan'-i-mous	two l's; one n.
quar'-rel-ling	two r's; two l's.
res-er-voir	one s.
sub-ter-ra'-ne-an	two r's.
ty-pog'-ra-phy	y, not i; one g.
hy-æ'-na	æ diphthong.
co-a-lesce'	sc, not ss.
caw'-li-flow-er	au, not o.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He died of *hydrophobia*. I am *harassed* in mind. They were hardy *islanders*. Will you take some *lunchon*? A *mischievous* boy. *Naphtha* smells *disagreeably*. He suffers from *ophthalmia*. The *orchestre* plays too loud. He is in a *passion*. The *rhinoceros* is dangerous. The *pusillanimous* are weak-minded. They are always *quarrelling*. A *reser-*

voir of water. A *subterranean* passage. A fine specimen of *typography*. The *hyæna* is fierce. Two vowels which coalesce form a *diphthong*. The *cauliflower* is a wholesome vegetable.

WORDS IN WHICH THE SPELLING DIFFERS WIDELY FROM THE PRONUNCIATION.

The termination UGH has as many as ten different pronunciations.

laugh	rhymes with	staff.
cough		
trough	{ rhyme with	off.
clough		
ehough	{ rhyme with	
slough		
e-nough'	{ rhyme with	stuff.
rough		
tough		
thor'-ough	{ pron. the <i>u</i> as in . . . bud.	
bor-ough		
dough		
though	{ rhyme with	so.
al-though'		
fur'-lough		
bough		
plough	{ rhyme with	how.
slough		
lough	rhymes with	dock.
hic'-cough	rhymes with	cup.
through	rhymes with	true.
us'-que-baugh	rhymes with	saw.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

When the horse has drunk *enough* from the *trough*, lead him *through* the garden. The *chough* and crow to roost have gone. Do not *laugh*; it will make you *cough*. We had a *rough* ride to the *borough*. A *tough* steak. The serpent has cast his *slough*. A *thorough* cleansing. The *usquebaugh* made him *hiccough*. The soldier obtained his *furlough*. Knead the *dough*. The barge is on the *lough*. *Though* almost drowned, he got out of the *slough* by catching at a *bough*. Speed the *plough*.

bus'-y	rhymes with	dizzy.
bur-y	rhymes with	merry.
su-gar }	pronounce <i>s</i> as <i>sh</i> .	
sure }		
quay	rhymes with	key.
gal-leon'	rhymes with	balloon.
neph'-ew	<i>ph</i> as <i>v</i> .	
peo-ple	<i>eo</i> as <i>ee</i> .	
gaol	rhymes with	male.
goal	rhymes with	hole.
leop'-ard	<i>eop</i> as <i>ep</i> .	
jeop'-ar-dy }		
sug-gest'	<i>gg</i> as <i>dg</i> .	
ex-ag'-ger-ate }		
col'-o-nel	pron. as	kernel.
col'-an-der	<i>col</i> as	cull.
corps	pron. as	core.
hei-nous	<i>ein</i> as <i>ain</i> in	rain.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Are you *sure* you have *sugar* in your coffee? My *nephew* is *busy*. The *quay* is crowded with *people*. The *colonel* ordered a *corps* of men to guard the prisoners to *gaol*. The Spanish *galleon* was in *jeopardy*. *Bury* animosity. The

horse reached the *goal*. Do not *exaggerate*. What does he *suggest*? A *heinous* crime. The water flows through the *colander*. The spotted *leopard*.

prow'-ess	<i>ow</i> as	oh.
rail'-le-ry	rhymes with	gallery.
lieu-ten'-ant	<i>ieu</i> as <i>ef</i> .	
gro-tesque'		
bur-lesque		
pic'-tu-resque		
laun'-dry		
jaun-dice	<i>aun</i> as <i>an</i> in	plant.
nui-sance	<i>nui</i> as	new.
ser-geant	<i>ser</i> as <i>sar</i> .	
wom'-en	<i>wom</i> as <i>wim</i> .	
half-pen-ny	<i>half</i> as	hay.
guin'-ea	rhymes with	ninny.
co-coa	<i>a</i> not sounded.	
pa-lan-quin'	<i>quin</i> as	keen.
cog'-ni-zance	<i>g</i> silent.	
czar	put in <i>c</i> .	
czar-i'-na	<i>i</i> as <i>e</i> .	
yacht	rhymes with	not.
phthis'-ic	rhymes with	physic.
phlegm	<i>ph</i> as <i>f</i> ; <i>g</i> not sounded.	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *lieutenant* was angry at the *raillery* of the *women*. The *sergeant* took no *cognizance* of this act. Give this *half-penny* to the boy in the *laundry*. The *cocoa* cost a *guinea*. He cuts a *grotesque* figure in his *palanquin*. He caught the *jaundice*. The *nuisance* is abated. Renowned for his *prowess*. A *picturesque* scene. A *burlesque* poem. The *czar* and *czarina* were both present. The *yacht* floated in the bay. He is sick with the *phthisic*. He cannot remove the *phlegm*.

DIFFICULT WORDS, WITHOUT REGARD TO CLASSIFICATION.

a-bey'-ance	a-chieve'	bruise
ac-quaint-ance	a-chieve'-ment	buoy'-ant
as-suage'	al-le-gi-ance	bur'-i-al
as-say	al-le'-gro	busi'-ness
a'-pron	am'-ber-gris	bronze
ar-raign'	an-tique'	bay'-o-net
ac-cou'-tre	ap-pre'-ci-ate	bra'-zier
ac-crue'	as-sign-ee'	bdeł'-li-uñ
ac-qui-esce'	a-sy'-lum	bro-cade'
av-oir-du-pois'	am-phib'-i-ous	bar'-gain
ar'-chives	an-tip'-o-des	ba-zaar'
ac'-ces-sa-ry }	an-cho'-vy	ban'-quet
ac'-ces-so-ry }	av'-er-age	bach'-e-lor
ac'-me	a-nom'-a-ly	bal-co'-ny
ad'-e-quate	au'-to-graph	bat-tal-ion
ad-ju-tant	a-cu'-men	baw'-ble
al-che-my	a-dieu'	be-queath'
al-co-hol	av'-a-rice	blas-pheme
a-nath'-e-ma	ab-scind'	bo-hea
aq'-ue-duct	awk'-ward	bom-ba-zine'
as-phal'-tic	a-thwart'	bag-a-telle
av'-e-nue	ap-plause	bru-nette'
ab-ste'-mi-ous	a-ghast	ban-dit'-ti

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He met with an *acquaintance*. The ~~fee~~ simple of land is often held in *abeyance*. His grief was *assuaged*. The criminal was *arraigned*. He *acquiesced* in the *decision*. An *accessory* before the crime. *Adequate* ideas. The *acme* of

ambition. A great *achievement*. *Amphibious* animals. An *asylum* for the blind. *Anomaly*, a deviation from the common rule. *Autograph*, a person's own handwriting. *Adieu*, farewell. *Athwart* the path. The *burial* of the dead. The soldier lost his *bayonet*. *Antique* figures. He came to the *banquet*. I saw him on the *balcony*. He was attacked by the *banditti*. A *bombazine* dress. Do not *blaspheme*.

be-troth'	cha-grin'	cau'-ter-ize
brogue	cha-me'-le-on	con-de-scend
break'-fast	cam'-o-mile	co-quette'
buf-foon'	char-ac-ter	cor-vette
be-hove	chor-is-ter	cel'-e-ry
beau'-ty	cinque	cen-o-taph
beau'-te-ous	coch-i-neal'	crev'-ice
be-dew'	cal'-dron	cli-max
bi-tu'-men	col-league	com-peer'
bu'-gle	con-dui	chyle
breathe	cai-tiff	ca-pit'-u-late
bur'-gla-ry	cham-pagne'	ce-dil'-la
bus'-tle	col'-ter	cen-trif'-u-gal
bull-ion	cui-rass'	cen-trip-e-tal
buf'-fa-lo	cri-tique	cha-lyb-e-ate
ba-ril'-la	cup'-board	Co-chit-u-ate
burgh'-er	cray-on	chem'-ist
—	cro-sier	chrys'-a-lis
ca-noe'	cat'-e-chism	cir'-cuit
ca-price	cruise	con-tig'-u-ous
cap-u-chin'	con-geal'	car'-ti-lage
cat'-a-logue	col-on-nade'	cam'-phene
cat-e-chism	car-touch'	crotch'-et

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The man was *bet-rothed*. He spoke in a *brogue*. His cheeks were *bedewed* with tears. *Bitumen*, a kind of pitch. He was convicted of *burglary*. The debt was paid in *bull-ion*. The Indian crossed the lake in his *canoe*. A *catalogue*

of books. He preferred *cocoa* to *champagne*. The enemy *capitulated*. *Chalybeate* waters. *Cochituate* water. *Celery*, a wholesome vegetable. Two *contiguous* bodies. The scholars all recited a lesson from the *Catechism*. The *circuit* of the earth. *Corvette*, a kind of vessel. The money was found in a *crevice*. *Centrifugal* force. The wound was *cauterized*. *Camomile*, a kind of herb. A *conduit* pipe. *Chrysalis*, the form of insects before they become winged.

dah'-lia	dys'-en-ter-y	en-dorse'-ment
deb-o-nair'	dis-em-bogue'	e-gre-gious
de-mesne'	dog'-ger-el	em-py-re'-an
daunt'-ed	du'-ress	e-the'-re-al
doc'-ile	dis-com'-fit	ef-fer-vesce'
de-fault'-er	drom'-e-da-ry	em'-pha-sis
de-pre'-ci-ate	doub'-le	en-deav'-or
de'-vi-ous	dough-ty	ep-i-ologue
dem-a-gogue	drought	ep-i-sode
des-ue-tude	doubt'-ful	e-clipse'
dearth	dow-ry	el-lipse
di-shev'-el	—	e-lec-tric'-i-ty
du'-en-na	em-balm'	ex-hil'-a-rate
di-a-logue	ec'-logue	et-y-mol'-o-gy
di-a-phragm	es-cutch'-eon	ec-lec'-tic
dis-sua'-sive	ear'-nest	en-due'
di-lem-ma	ex-cheq'-uer	es-chew
dis'-so-nant	ex-cres-cence	eu'-cha-rist
dis-syl'-la-ble	en-am-or	eu-pho-ny
dis'-tich	e-nor-mous	es-pouse'

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Dahlia, a kind of plant. The *cashier* was a *defaulter*. The paper *depreciated*. Words are lost by *desuetude*. Her hair was *dishevelled*. *Dissonant* notes. Rivers *disembogue* into the ocean. Joshua *discomfited* Amalek. *Doubtful* proceedings. The criminal was kept in *duress*. An *exagger-*

ated account. An *egregious* blunder. He *eschews* evil. The moon was *eclipsed*. The poet wrote in *doggerel* rhyme. The *etymology* of words. The *eucharist* was celebrated. The king's *exchequer*. I will *endeavor* to use the proper *emphasis*. The *endorsement* was made. He was *endued* with *knowledge*. *Epilogue*, a poem at the end of a play. *Episode*, an incidental narrative.

fab'-ric	gauge	hea'-then
fa-tigue'	gaunt	hand'-ker-chief
fea'-si-ble	guile	ha-rangue'
fil-a-gree	glut'-ton-ous	hearse
flag-eo-let'	gun'-wale }	heif'-er
flam'-beau	gun-nel }	hy-drau'-lic
for-feit	gym-nas'-tic	hi-a'-tus
fur-lough	gay'-e-ty	har'-le-quin
flaunt	gaunt'-let	harp-si-chord
fal'-chion	guar-di-an	haunch
fraught	gui-tar'	hearth
fal'-con	gran'-deur	heark-en
fierce	graph-ic	hal'-cy-on
fi-nesse'	grieve	hal'-liard
for'-feit-ure	gor'-geous	ho'-li-ness
fron-tier'	gov'-ern-ment	hy-me'-ne-al
feu'-dal	gam-boge'	ho-mo-ge'-ne-ous
<hr/>		
grouse	gam'-bol	heath'-er
gal'-iot	ga-zette'	hy-phen
ga-loche'	glu'-ti-nous	hi-e-ro-glyph'-ic
	glimpse	het'-er-o-dox

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

The *fabric* was destroyed. He suffered great *fatigue*. The plan was *feasible*. *Filagree* work. The soldier had a *furlough*. *Flageolet*, a musical instrument. A *fierce* animal. The king enriched his treasures by *forfeitures*. The *feudal* system. *Galiot*, a Dutch vessel. *Galoche*, a kind of over-shoe. He played on the *guitar*. A *gluttonous* man

He made a *harangue* to the people. A *hydraulic* machine. *Halcyon* days. *Homogeneous* particles. He caught a *glimpse* of the thief. The *grandeur* of the mountains. The lady dropped her *handkerchief*.

hid'-e-ous	jav'-e-lin	lin'-e-a-ment
hyp-o-crite	jaun'-dice	lin'-guist
hys'-sop	jui-cy	loathe
ho-sier	jaunt	lau'-da-num
hy-dro-pho'-bi-a	—	lau'-rel
hom'-i-cide	laugh'-ter	log'-a-rithms
ho-mol'-o-gous	laun-dry	loz'-enge
hy-poth-e-sis	league	lounge
hur'-ri-cane	leis'-ure	—
haugh'-ty	lat'-i-tude	mas-quer-ade'
—	lon-gi-tude	mis-cel-la'-neous
in-trigue'	lus-tre	ma-chine'
in-veigh	lair	ma-chin'-er-y
in-vei'-gle	lan'-guage	mag-a-zine'
in-stal-ment	lan-guor	ma-nœu'-vre
in-thral'	lac'-er-ate	ma-rine'
ir-re-triev'-a-ble	lawn	mar-quee
i'-ci-cle	li'-lac	mas'-sa-cre
il-luc'-it	le-vi'-a-than	mau'-gre
im-bue'	liq'-ue-fy	

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

A *hideous* sight. The hope of the *hypocrite* shall perish. The *hyssop* on the wall. *Hydrophobia*, a terrible disease. He committed *homicide*. *Homologous* sides. *Hypothesis*, something assumed. A *haughty* tyrant. He was accused of *intrigue*. The author *inveighed* sharply against the vices of the age. The hunter was in *jeopardy* of his life. "I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley loaf." He was a fine *linguist*. *Leviathan*, a monster of the sea. *Miscellaneous* matter. The child took *laudanum*. The *leopard* lay down in his *lair*. *Marine* substances. Complicated *machinery*.

met-a-mor'-phose	nour'-ish	por'-rin-ger
mech'-an-ism	nu-tri'-tious	pro-vi'-so
min'-i-a-ture	nau'-se-ate	par-a-pher-na'-li-a
mel'-an-chol-y	nau'-seous	pa'-tri-arch
mosque	nau'-ti-cal	per-suade'
moult	nán'-kin	pe-ru'-sal
mal-le-a-ble	- niece	prai'-rie
mas'-tiff	noth-ing	- pa-vil'-ion
me-chan'-ic	niche	par'-al-lel
mo-las-ses	ni'-tre	proc'-ess
ma-rau-der	ne-go'-ti-ate	pen'-ta-teuch
mawk'-ish	neu'-ter	pew'-ter
met'-a-phor	—	prod-uce
mau-so-le'-um	o-be'-di-ence	pie-bald
mea'-sles	ob'-sta-cle	pi-que
me'-te-or	oak'-um	pi-quant'
mo-reen'	ob'-lo-quy	pi-quet
met-a-phys'-i-cal	ob-tuse'	- ple-be'-ian
mez-zo-tin'-to	o'-di-ous	pleu'-ri-sy
mac-a-ro'-ni	—	phra-se-o'l'-o-gy
mne-mon'-ics	pas'-chal	port-man'-teau
ma-hog'-a-ny	pla-gr-y	phi-lan'-thro-py
neu-tral-i-ty	por'-poise	phys-i-o'l'-o-gy

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Miniature, a picture in a small compass. They preserved a strict *neutrality* throughout the war. *Mosque*, a Mohammedan temple. *Malleable* iron. *Mastiff*, a kind of dog. *Mechanic* arts. The *marauder* was detected and convicted. *Mischievous* boys. *Metaphysical* reasoning. *Mezzotinto*, a particular kind of engraving. *Mahogany*, a kind of wood. He wished to *negotiate* a loan. The *paschal* lamb. A *piebald* horse. *Portmanteau*, a bag for carrying apparel. "Let that *plebeian* talk." He died of the *pleurisy*. The extensive *praeries* of the West. He rendered strict *obedience* to the laws. The *phraseology* was correct. *'ical terms.*

pros'-e-lyte	ru'-mi-nate	scis'-sors
pur'-lieu	ri-val-ry	syc'-a-more
per'-se-cute	realm	syc-o-phant
- por-phy-ry	re-con-noi'-tre	syn-a-gogue
per-se-vere'	res'-cue	syr'-inge
pierce	- rig'-or-ous	sur-tout'
pan-e-gyr'-ist	rou-tine'	scho'-li-um
pig'-eon	re-lieve	sol'-dier
pro-logue	re-cruit	shoul-der
pur'-sui-vant	—	sub-al'-tern
phys-i-og'-no-my	scep'-tre	scourge
post'-hu-mous	sched-u-le.	shrewd
—	scythe	—
quoit	sep'-ul-chre	taint
quan-da'-ry	- sub-ju-gate	trait
quaint	sieve	tar-pau'-lin
qua-drille'	sluice	thwart
qui-es'-cent	sur'-feit	thral'-dom
- qualm'-ish	symp-tom	tierce
- quo-tid'-i-an	ship-wreck	temp-ta'-tion
quer'-u-lous	shad-ow	te-na-cious
quar-an-tine'	ser'-vice-a-ble	threat'-en

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

He made *proselytes* in the *purlieus* of the city. He was a *panegyrist* of the *people*. *Pursuivants* are junior officers in the Heralds' College. *Posthumous* praise. He came to the *rescue*. He exhibited a *schedule* of goods. A pair of *scissors*. A Jewish *synagogue*. There were *symptoms* of a fever. A terrific *scourge*. He lived in *thraldom*. A *tierce* of rice. *Recruits* were enlisted. His *shoulder* was dislocated. The *temptation* was resisted. The advice was *serviceable*. He was very *tenacious* of his rights. He directed the *subaltern* to *reconnoitre* the enemy's camp.

PROPER NAMES OF PERSONS.

MEN'S NAMES.

Aa'-ron	Ben'-ja-min	E-li'-sha
A-bel	Ben-e-dict	E-li'-pha-let
A-bi'-el	Be-no'-ni	E'-noch
A-bi-jah	Be-ri-ah	E-nos
Ab'-ner	Be-thu-el	E'-phra-im
Ad-am		E-ras'-tus
A'-bra-ham	Ca'-leb	E'-than
A-dol'-phus	Cal-vin	Eu-gene'
Al'-bert	Ca-mil'-lus	E-ze'-ki-el
Al-ex-an'-der	Ge'-phas	Ez'-ra
Al'-fred	Charles	
Al-phe'-us	Chris'-to-pher	Fer-di-nand
A'-mos	Clem'-ent	Fran'-cis
Am'-a-sa	Cy-rus	Fred'-er-ic
Am'-brose		
An-drew	Dan'-iel	George
An'-tho-ny	Da-ri'-us	Ger'-shom
Ar-te-mas	(Da'-vid	Greg'-o-ry
A-pol'-los		Gid-e-on
Ar'-thur	Eb-en-e'-zer	Gil-bert
A-sa	Ed'-inund	Gus-ta'-vus
A-saph	Ed-ward	
Ash-er	Eg-ber	Hen'-ry
Au-gus'-tus	E-le-a'-zar	Her-mon
Az-a-ri'-ah	E-li'-ab	Hez-e-ki'-ah
	E-li'-a-kim	Hi'-ram
Bar'-na-bas	E-li'-as	Hor-ace
Bar-zil'-lai	E-li-hu	Ho-ra'-tio
Be'-la	E-li-jah	Ho-se-a

Hugh	Lo-am'-mi	Ralph
Hum'-phrey	Lu'-cius	Reu'-ben
	Luke	Ru-el
Ich'-a-bod	Lu'-ther	Rho-dol'-phus
Ig-na'-tius		Rich'-ard
I'-ra	Ma-no'-ah	Rob-ert
I-saac	Mar'-cus	Row-land
Is'-ra-el	Mark	Roy-al
	Mar'-tin	Ru-fus
Ja'-cob	Ma'-son	
Ja-bez	Mat'-thew	Sal'-mon
Jai-rus	Mat-thi'-as	Sam-son
James	Mi'-cah	Sam'-u-el
Ja'-red	Mi'-cha-el	Saul
Ja-son	Mo'-ses	Seth
Jed-e-di'-ah	Na'-hum	Si'-las
Jeph'-thah	Na-than	Si-mon
Jer-e-mi'-ah	Nar-cis'-sus	Sim'-e-on
Jer'-e-my	Na-than'-i-el	Sol-o-mon
Jer'-ome	Ne-he-mi'-ah	Ste'-phen
Jes-se	Nich'-o-las	Syl-va'-nus
Je-thro	No'-ah	Syl-ve-ter
Jo-el		
John	O'-bed	Thad-de'-us
Jo'-nah	Oc-ta'-vi-us	The'-o-dore
Jo-nas	Ol'-i-ver	The-oph'-i-lus
Jon'-a-than	O'-tis	Thom'-as
Jo'-seph	Pat'-rick	Tim'-o-thy
Josh'-u-a	Paul	Ti'-tus
Jo-si'-ah	Pe'-leg	
Ju'-li-us	Pe-rez	U-ri'-ah
	Pe-ter	
Laz'-a-rus	Phi-lan'-der	Wal'-ter
Lau'-rens	Phil'-ip	Will-iام
Leb-be'-us	Phi-lo	
Lem'-u-el	Phin'-e-as	Zab'-di-el
Le'-vi	Phi-le'-mon	Zech-a-ri'-ah
Lew-is		Zac-che'-us
Lloyd		Zach'-a-rv

WOMEN'S NAMES.

Ab'-i-gail	Em'-ma	Lou-i'-sa
Al'-ice	Eu-nice	Lu-cin-da
A-man'-da	Fran'-ces	Lu-cre'-tia
A-me'-lia	Fan-ny	Lu'-ey
An'-na	Han'-nah	Lyd'-i-a
Anne	Har'-ri-et	Mar'-ga-ret
Au-gus'-ta	Hel'-en	Ma'-ry
Car'-o-line	Hen-ri-et'-ta	Mar-tha
Cath-a-rine	Is-a-bel'-la	Nan'-cy
Char'-lotte	Jane	Ra'-chel
Chris-ti'-na	Ju'-lia	Re-bec'-ca
Clar'-is-sa	La-vin'-i-a	Sa'-rah
Clem-en-ti'-na	Lau'-ra	So-phi'-a
Cor-ne'-lia		Su'-san
El'-ea-nor		
E-liz'-a-beth		

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

1. Jan'-u-a-ry	5. May	9. Sep-tem'-ber
2. Feb'-ru-a-ry	6. June	10. Oc-to'-ber
3. March	7. Ju-ly'	11. No-vem'-ber
4. A'-pril	8. Au'-gust	12. De-cem'-ber

NAMES OF THE DAYS.

1. Sun'-day	4. Wednes'-day	6. Fri'-day
2. Mon'-day	5. Thurs'-day	7. Sat'-ur-day
3. Tues'-day		

ORIGIN OF ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

A large class of English words are derivatives, which are formed chiefly by attaching to the root, or essential part of a word, certain **PREFIXES** and **AFFIXES**.

A **PREFIX** is a particle *placed before* a root, to vary its sense; as, **SUPERSTRUCTURE**; **REBUILD**.

An **AFFIX** is a particle *added* to the root, to vary its signification; as, **plentiful**; **darkish**.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, AB, ABS, signify *from*, or *away*; as,

Avert, to turn *from*.

ABstain, to keep *from*.

ABSolve, to release *from*.

ABduction, carrying *away*.

AD signifies *to*; which, for the sake of euphony, assumes the forms of **A**, **AC**, **AF**, **AG**, **AL**, **AN**, **AP**, **AR**, **AS**, **AT**; as,

ADhere, to stick *to*.

ACcede, to come *to*, (to as-
sent.)

AGgress, to go *to* or *against*.

ANNex, to join *to*.

ASSume, to take *to*.

AScribe, to give *to*.

AFfix, to fix *to*.

ALLude, to advert *to*.

APPend, to hang *to*.

ATTRact, to draw *to*.

AM signifies *round about*. **AM**, for the sake of euphony, assumes the form of **AMB**; as, **AMBIent**.

AMBition, a going *about*,
(seeking honor, &c.)

AMputate, to cut *round* or
off.

ANTE signifies *before*. The *e* is sometimes changed into *i*; as, **ANTIC**hⁱpate.

ANTEPENULT, *before* the penult.

ANTEMUNDANE, *before* the world.

ANTECEDENT, going *before*.

ANTEDILUVIAN, *before* the flood.

BIS, BI, signify *two*; as,

BISECT, to cut into *two*.

BISCUIT, baked *twice*, (or very hard.)

BIPED, an animal with *two feet*.

CIRCUM, CIRCU, signify *about*, or *around*; as,

CIRCUMJACENT, lying *around*.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, to sail *around*.

CIRCULATE, to carry *around*.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, to write *around*.

CIS signifies *on this side*; as,

CISALPINE, *on this side* of the Alps.

CISATLANTIC, *on this side* of the Atlantic.

CON (*cum*) signifies *with*, or *together*; and, for the sake of euphony, assumes the form of *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*; as,

CONCUR, to agree *with*.

CONSTRUCT, to build *together*.

CONVOKE, to call *together*.

CONCOURSE, a running *together*.

COOPERATE, to work *with*.

COHEIR, a joint heir, or *with another*.

COGNATE, born *together*.

COMMOTION, a moving *together*.

COMPOSITION, a putting *together*.

COMPASSION, suffering *with another*.

COMMERCE, trading *together*.

CORROBORATE, to make strong *together*.

CORRELATIVE, relative *with*.

CONCUSSION, a shaking *together*.

CONVENE, to come *together*.

CONTRACT, to draw *together*.

CONFORM, to comply *with*.

COEQUAL, equal *with*.

COHERE, to stick *together*.

CONTRA (sometimes COUNTER) signifies <i>against</i> ; as, CONTRADICT , to speak <i>against</i> . COUNTERMARCH , marching back.	CONTRAPosition , a position <i>against</i> . COUNTERACT , to act <i>against</i> .
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DE signifies <i>from</i> , <i>down</i> , or <i>of</i> ; as, DESCEND , to come <i>down</i> . DEJECT , to cast <i>down</i> . DESCRIBE , to write <i>of</i> .	DEPART , to part <i>from</i> . DETAIN , to keep <i>from</i> . DETRACT , to draw <i>from</i> .
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DIS, **DI**, signify *asunder*, *apart*, *away*, *off*; and also imply *privation*, *undoing*, and *negation*. **DIS** has also the form of **DIF**; as, **DIFFUSE**.

DISJOIN , to <i>separate</i> . DISORDER , to take <i>away</i> order. DISPEL , to drive <i>asunder</i> . DISHONEST , <i>not</i> honest. DIVERT , to turn <i>away</i> . DISARM , to take arms <i>from</i> .	DISCOVER , to take <i>off</i> the cover. DISTRACT , to draw <i>asunder</i> . DISBELIEVE , <i>not</i> to believe. DIVERGE , to recede <i>from</i> .
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E, **EX**, signify *out of*; and sometimes take the forms of **EC** and **EF**; as, **ECCENTRIC**, **EFFLUX**.

EJECT , to cast <i>out</i> . EMIT , to send <i>out</i> .	EXCLUDE , to shut <i>out</i> . EDUCE , to bring <i>out</i> .
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EXTRA signifies *beyond*; as, **EXTRAORDINARY**, *beyond* ordinary.

IN , before a verb, signifies <i>in</i> , <i>into</i> ; before an adjective, <i>not</i> . IN is changed into IG , IB , IM , IR ; as, INJECT , to throw <i>in</i> or <i>into</i> . INSPIRE , to breathe <i>into</i> . INFIRM , <i>not</i> firm, weak. IGNOB.E , <i>not</i> noble. IRRATIONAL , <i>not</i> rational.	INSPECT , to look <i>into</i> . IMPORT , to bring <i>into</i> . INACTIVE , <i>not</i> active. ILLEGAL , <i>not</i> legal. IMMORAL , <i>not</i> moral.
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INTER signifies *between*. **INTER** has the form of **INTEL**; as, INTElligence, INTELlectual.

INTERVENE, to come *between*.
INTERLINE, to make lines *be-tween*.

INTERPOSE, to place *between*.
INTERSECT, to cut *between*.

INTRO signifies *to, within*; as, INTROduce, to lead *within*.

JUXTA signifies *near to*; as, JUXTAposition, being placed *near to* any thing.

OB signifies *in the way of, against*. The **B** is also changed into **C**, **F**, and **P**, and is sometimes dropped; as,

OBSTACLE, something stand-ing *in the way of*.

OBJECT, to urge *against*.

OPPOSE, to place *in the way*.

occasion, falling *in the way of*.

OFFEND, to strike *against*.

OPPRESS, to press *against*.

PER signifies *through, thoroughly*. It has the forms of **PEL**, **POL**; as, PELLucid, POLLute.

PERFORATE, to bore *through*.

PERFECT, done *thoroughly*.

PERVADE, to go *through*.

PERUSE, to use *through*.

POST signifies *after*; as,

POSTdiluvian, *after* the flood.

POSTscript, written *after*.

POSTHUMOUS, *after* one is

placed in the ground

PRÆ, or **PRE**, signifies *before*.

PREDICT, to tell *before*.

PRECURSOR, one who runs *before*.

PRECEDE, to go *before*.

PREFIX, to fix *before*.

PRÆTER, or **PRETER**, signifies *past, or beyond*; as, **PRETER** natural, *beyond* the course of nature.

PRO signifies *for, forth, or forward*; also *instead of*; as,
PRONOUN, *for a noun*.
PROCEED, to go *before*.

PROVOKE, to call *forth*.

PRODUCE, to lead *forth*.

RE signifies *back* or *again*; as,
RETRACT, to draw *back*. | **REBUILD**, to build *again*.
REVERT, to turn *back*. | **REFORM**, to form *again*.

RETRO signifies *backward*; as, **RETROSPECT**, looking *backward*.

SE signifies *aside* or *apart*. **SE** assumes D before a vowel; as, **SEDITION**; **SECEDE**, to go *apart*; **SEDUCE**, to lead *aside*.

SUB signifies *under* or *after*. **SUB** has also the forms of **SUC**, **SUF**, **SUG**, **SUP**, **SUS**; as,

SUBSCRIBE , to write <i>under</i> .	SUBSEQUENT , following <i>after</i> .
SUCCEED , to go <i>after</i> .	SUSTAIN , to bear up <i>under</i> .
SUGGEST , to bring <i>under</i> , (to hint.)	SUSPECT , to look <i>under</i> .

SUPER signifies *above* or *over*; as, **SUPERNUMERARY**, *above* the number; **SUPERFINE**, *overfine*.

TRANS signifies *beyond* or *over*; *from one place to another*. **TRANS** has also the forms of **TRAN** and **TRA**; as,

TRANSPORT , to carry <i>beyond</i> .	TRANSGRESS , to go <i>beyond</i> .
TRADITION , delivering <i>over</i> .	TRANSFER , to carry <i>over</i> .

ULTRA signifies *beyond*; as, **ULTRAMUNDANE**, *beyond* the world.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, or **AN**, signifies *without*, or *privation*; as, **APATHY**, *without* feeling; **ANONYMOUS**, *without* a name; **ABYSS**, *without* a bottom.

AMPHI signifies *both*, or *the two*; as, **AMPHIBIOUS**, living in *both* elements; that is, on land and in water.

ANA signifies *through*, *up*, or *back*; as, **ANATOMY**, cutting *up*, (dissecting bodies.)

ANTI signifies *against*, or *opposite* to; as, **ANTI-CHRIS-**

tian, *against* Christianity. ANTI has sometimes the contracted form ANT; as, ANTARCTIC, *opposite to the arctic*

APO signifies *from* or *away*; as, APOSTASY, a departure from religion. APO has sometimes the contracted form of AP; as, APHELION, *away from* the sun.

AUTO signifies *self*; as, AUTOGRAPH, *self-written*; AUTOBIOGRAPHY, history of one's *self*.

CATA signifies *down*; as, CATARRH, a flowing *down*, a slight cold.

DIA, DI, signify *through*; as, DIAGONAL, *through* a parallelogram from one angle to the opposite; DIAMETER, a line passing through the centre of a circle.

EPI signifies *upon*; as, EPITAPH, *upon* a tombstone; EPIDEMIC, falling *upon* the people.

HYPER signifies *over* and *above*; as, HYPERCRITICAL, *over or too critical*.

HYP, HYO, signify *under*; as, HYPOTHESIS, a placing *under* a supposition; HYPHEN, (a joining of two words,) *under* one

META, MET, signify *change, beyond*; as, METAMORPHOSE, a *change of shape*; METAPHOR, a carrying a word *beyond* its proper or usual meaning.

PARA, PAR, signify *beside, near to, or similar*; as, PARAGRAPH, a writing *beside*; PARALLEL, *beside* another; PARHELION, *near* the sun; PARODY, a poem *like* or *imitated* from another.

PERI signifies *round about*; as, PERIPHERY, *circumference*; PERIPHRASTIC, a *round about* mode of speaking; a CIRCUMLOCUTION.

SYN signifies *together, with*. SYN has also the forms SY-SYL, SYM; as, SYMPATHY, suffering *with*, or compassion; SYSTEM, standing *together*, (so as to form a consistent whole;) SYLLABLE, a taking *together* (letters with the lips, to utter them.)



شیخ

1. St. L. Bayou Bonne Homme
Portable at mouth of bayou
be canoes
and the man in single banks and
dismounted
300.

Ackous, <i>consisting of, resembling; as,</i>	
herbaceous, <i>consisting of herbs.</i>	coriaceous, <i>resembling leather.</i>
Acy, <i>signifies being, state, or office; as,</i>	
accuracy, <i>being accurate.</i>	curacy, <i>the office of a curate.</i>
celibacy, <i>state of being single.</i>	
Age, ion, signify the <i>act or state of, the place where; as,</i>	
bondage, <i>the state of one bound.</i>	anchorage, <i>the place where ships are anchored.</i>
cohesion, <i>the act or state of adhering together.</i>	
An, or ian, ant, ar, ard, ary, ate, ee, eer, ent, er, ist, ite, ive, signify <i>one who, or the person that; as,</i>	
christian, <i>one who believes in Christ.</i>	advocate, <i>one who pleads the cause of another.</i>
vagrant, <i>one who wanders.</i>	absentee, <i>one who is absent.</i>
beggar, <i>one who begs.</i>	patient, <i>one who suffers.</i>
sluggard, <i>one who indulges in sloth.</i>	writer, <i>one who writes.</i>
votary, <i>one who is devoted to any thing.</i>	botanist, <i>one who is skilled in botany.</i>
Ance, ancy, ence or ency, ment, mony, ness, ry, t. th, y, tude, ty, or ity, signify <i>being, state of being; as,</i>	
vigilance, <i>state of being vigilant.</i>	happiness, <i>the state of being happy.</i>
brilliancy, <i>state of being brilliant.</i>	bravery, <i>being brave.</i>
currency, <i>being current.</i>	height, <i>being high.</i>
patience, <i>the state of being patient.</i>	youth, <i>being young.</i>
contentment, <i>state of being content.</i>	jealousy, <i>being jealous.</i>
acrimony, <i>the state of being acrimony.</i>	multitude, <i>being many.</i>
	probability, <i>state of being probable.</i>
	laxity, <i>state of being loose</i>

CLE, CULE, LING, OCK, signify *little, small*; as,
 canticle, a *little* song. | gosLING, a *young* goose.
 animalcule, a *small* animal. | hillock, a *little* hill.

ATE, affixed to verbs, EN, FY, ISH, IZE, ISE, signify <i>to make, to give</i> ; as, renovATE, <i>to make new again.</i> gladden, <i>to make glad.</i> purify, <i>to make pure.</i>	publish, <i>to make public.</i> civilize, <i>to make civil.</i> authorize, <i>to give authority.</i>
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AC, AL, ICAL, AN, AR, ARY, IC, ID, ILE, INE, ORY, signify <i>of, pertaining or belonging to</i> ; as, demoniac, <i>pertaining to a demon.</i> filial, <i>belonging to or fitting a son.</i> nautical, <i>pertaining to sailors.</i> meridian, <i>relating to the noon.</i> secular, <i>pertaining to the world.</i>	literary, <i>belonging to literature.</i> academic, <i>belonging to an academy.</i> timid, <i>of or belonging to fear.</i> puerile, <i>belonging to a boy.</i> marine, <i>belonging to the sea.</i>
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OUS, OSE, SOME, signify <i>somewhat, full of, abounding</i> ; as, dangerous, <i>full of danger.</i> populous, <i>full of people.</i>	verbose, <i>full of words.</i> gladsome, <i>somewhat glad.</i>
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ISH, LIKE, or LY, signify <i>belonging to or resembling</i> ; as, English, <i>belonging to England.</i> saintLIKE, <i>resembling a saint.</i>	earthly, <i>resembling earth.</i> heavenly, <i>resembling heaven.</i>
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DOM signifies *the place where, or the state or condition in which*; as, KINGDOM, the *place where the king reigns*; FREEDOM, *state of being free.*

HOOD, or HEAD, signifies *the state of; manhood, state of a man.*

LESS denotes *privation*; as, *joyless*, *without joy*; *careless*, *without care*.

RICK denotes *rule* or *jurisdiction*; as, *bishopric* (κ), the *jurisdiction* of a bishop.

SHIP signifies *office*, *state*, or *condition*; as, *rectorship*, *office* of rector; *copartnership*, the *state* of *having equal shares*.

WARD, or **WARDS**, signifies *direction of*; as, *westward*, in the *direction of* the west; *heavenward*, in the *direction of* heaven.

Y signifies *abounding in*, *full of*, *consisting of*; as, *stony*, *abounding in stones*; *knotty*, *full of knots*; *earthy*, *consisting of earth*.

INSEPARABLE ROOTS.

The greater number of the Latin and Greek roots of the English language is found only in composition.

The changes which roots that are found only in composition undergo, cannot easily be reduced to general rules; but the following lists will sufficiently illustrate their nature:—

LATIN ROOTS, FOUND ONLY IN COMPOSITION

A.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Acris , sharp,	<i>acr</i> ,	<i>acrid</i> , <i>acrimony</i> , <i>eager</i> .
Aedes , a house,	<i>ed</i> ,	<i>edify</i> , <i>edifice</i> .
Equus , <i>equal</i> ,	<i>equ</i> , <i>iqu</i> ,	<i>equator</i> , <i>equity</i> , <i>iniquity</i> , <i>equanimity</i> , <i>equilibrium</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Aër, aëris, <i>air</i> ,	aër,	aërial, aërisome, aëronaut.
Ævum, an <i>age</i> ,	ev,	coeval, longevity.
Ager, agri, a field,	agr,	agriculture, pilgrim.
Agger, a heap,	agger,	exaggerate.
Ago, I do, actus, done,	ag, act,	agent, agile, actor.
Ala, a wing,	al,	aliped.
Altus, high,	alt, &c.	altitude, exalt, haughty.
Amicus, a friend,	amic, imic, ami,	amicable, inimical, ami- ty, enmity.
Amo, I love, {	am, amor,	{ amiable, amour, amor-
Amor, love, {	&c.,	{ ous, amateur.
Ãnima, life, {	anim,	{ animal, animafe, unan-
Animus, mind, {	ann, enn,	{ imous, animadvert.
Annus, a year,		annals, annual, super- annuate, biennial.
Aqua, water,	aqu, &c.,	aquatic, aqueduct, eaves.
Arceo, I drive away, (erceo when com- pounded,)	erc,	coercion, exercise.
Aro, I plough,	ar,	arable, ear (verb), earth.
Ars, artis, <i>art</i> , trade,	art, ert,	artful, artisan, inert.
Artus, the joints,	art,	article, articulate.
Asper, rough,	asper,	asperity, exasperate.
Audio, I hear; au- ditus, heard,	aud, audit, ed,	audience, audible, audit, auditory, obedient.
Augeo, I increase; auctus, increased,	aug, auct, auth,	augment, auction, au- thor.
Avis, a bird,	av, au,	aviary, auspices.

B.

Beatus, blessed,	beat,	beatitude, beatify.
Bellum, war,	bell, bel,	belligerent, rebel.
Bellus, beautiful	bell, beau,	embellish, beautv.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Bene, well,	bene, ben,	benediction, benign.
Bibo, I drink,	bib,	bibber, imbibe.
Bini, two by two,	bin,	binary, combination.
Bis, twice,	bi,	bigamy, biped.
Brevis, short, brief,	brev, &c.,	brevity, abbreviate, abridge.

C.

Cado, I fall; casus, fallen, (changed into cido when compounded,)	cad, cas, cid,	cadaverous, cadence, case, casual, accident, coincide.
Cædo, I cut; cæsus, cut, (changed into cido and cissus, when compounded,)	cid, cis,	decide, homicide, decision, precise.
Calor, heat,	cal, calor,	caldron, calid, calorific.
Cando, (changed into cendo when compounded,) I set on fire; census, inflamed,	cand, cend, cens, cent,	candle, chandelier, incandescence, incendiary, incense, incentive.
Canis, a dog,	can, &c.,	canine, kennel.
Cano, canto, I sing, chant,	cant, cent, &c.,	canticle, recant, chantry, precentor.
Capillus, hair,	capill, &c.,	capillary, dishevelled.
Capio, I take; captus, taken, (cipio and ceptus when compounded,)	cap, capt, cip, cept, ceive,	capable, capture, anticipate, recipient, reception, deceive.
Caput, capitis, the head,	capit, cipit, cap, cip, &c.,	capital, precipitate, cape, captain, precipice, chapter, chieftain, chef-d'œuvre.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Carcer, a prison,	<i>carcer</i> ,	incarcerate.
Caro, carnis, flesh,	<i>carn</i> ,	carnivorous, incarnate
Carus, dear,	<i>car, char, cher</i> ,	caress, charity, cherish.
Cavus, hollow,	<i>cav</i> ,	cavity, concave.
Cedo, I give place, I go; cessus, given place to,	<i>ced, ced, cess</i> ,	recede, succeed, concession, access.
Celer, swift,	<i>celer</i> ,	celerity, accelerate.
Centum, a hundred, <i>cent</i> ,	<i>cent</i> ,	century, centennial.
Cerno, I see, I sift; cretus, sifted,	<i>cern, cret</i> , <i>cree, creet</i> ,	discern, secretion, decree, discreet.
Cete, whales,	<i>cet</i> ,	cetaceous, spermaceti.
Cinctus, girt about,	<i>cinct</i> ,	cincture, succinct, precincts.
Cito, I call, I summon,	<i>cit</i> ,	cite, citation, recital.
Clamo, I cry out,	<i>clam</i> ,	exclamation, proclaim.
Clarus, clear,	<i>clar</i> ,	clarify, declare.
Claudo, I shut; clausus, shut, (changed into cludo and clusus when compound-ed,)	<i>claus, clud</i> , <i>clus, &c.</i> ,	clause, close, exclude. seclusion.
Clino, I bend,	<i>clin, clen</i> ,	recline, declension
Clivus, a slope,	<i>cliv</i> ,	declivity.
Celum, heaven,	<i>cel, ceil</i> ,	celestial, ceiling.
Colo, I cultivate, cultus, cultivated,	<i>col, cult, &c.</i> ,	colony, culture, coulter.
Comes, comitis, a companion,	<i>comit</i> ,	concomitant, count, county.
Copia, plenty,	<i>cop</i> ,	copious.
Coquo, I boil; coc-tus, boiled,	<i>cook, coct</i> , <i>&c.</i> ,	cook, decoction, biscuit, kitchen.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Cor, <i>cordis</i> , the heart or <i>core</i> ,	<i>cord</i> ,	<i>concord</i> , <i>cordial</i> .
Cornu, a <i>horn</i> , a <i>corn</i> ,	<i>corn</i> ,	<i>cornucopia</i> , <i>corny</i> , <i>unicorn</i> .
Corpus, <i>corpōris</i> , the body, a <i>corps</i> or <i>corpse</i> ,	<i>corpus</i> , <i>corpor</i> , <i>corpuscle</i> , <i>incorporate</i> , <i>&c.</i>	<i>corpulent</i> , <i>cuero</i> .
Cras, to-morrow,	<i>cras</i> ,	<i>procrastinate</i> .
Credo, I trust, believe,	<i>cred</i> ,	<i>creed</i> , <i>credit</i> , <i>credulous</i> , <i>credible</i> .
Cremo, I <u>burn</u> ,	<i>crem</i> ,	<u>incremation</u> .
Crux, <i>crucis</i> , a <u>cross</u> ,	<i>cruc</i> , <i>crus</i> , <i>cros</i> ,	<i>crucifix</i> , <i>crucify</i> , <i>cruse</i> , <i>crusade</i> , <i>crozier</i> .
Cubo, I lie, or <i>couch</i> , (cumbo, when compound-ed,)	<i>cub</i> , <i>cumb</i> ,	<i>cubit</i> , <i>incubation</i> , <i>incumbent</i> , <i>succumb</i> , <i>couchant</i> .
Culpa, a fault; culpo, I find fault with,	<i>culp</i> ,	<i>culpable</i> , <i>culprit</i> .
Cura, <i>care</i> , <i>cure</i> ,	<i>cur</i> ,	<i>curator</i> , <i>sinecure</i> .
Curro, I run,	<i>cur</i> , <i>curr</i> , <i>cour</i> ,	<i>incur</i> , <i>curricle</i> , <i>succour</i> .
Cursus, a running,	<i>curs</i> , <i>cours</i> ,	<i>excursion</i> , <i>intercourse</i> .

D.

Datus, given, (ditus, when compounded,)	<i>dat</i> , <i>dit</i> ,	<i>date</i> , <i>dative</i> , <i>addition</i> , <i>edit</i> .
Decor, <i>decōris</i> , grace, beauty,	<i>decor</i> ,	<i>decorous</i> , <i>decoration</i> .
Dens, <i>dentis</i> , a tooth,	<i>dent</i> ,	<i>dentist</i> , <i>dentifrice</i> .
Deus, <i>dei</i> , a god,	<i>dei</i> , <i>dieu</i> ,	<i>deity</i> , <i>deify</i> , <i>adieu</i> .
Dexter, right-hand-ed, clever,	<i>dexter</i> ,	<i>dexterity</i> , <i>dexterous</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Dico, I say; dictus, said,	dict,	dictate, predict, ditto.
Dies, day,	di,	dial, diary, meridian.
Dignus, worthy,	dign,	dignity, dignitary.
Diurnus, daily,	diurn,	diurnal, journal.
Doceo, I teach; doctus, taught,	doc, doct,	docile, document, doctor, doctrine.
Dolor, grief,	dol, dolor,	dolesful, condole, dolorous.
Dominus, a master, a don,	domin,	domineer, dominican.
Domus, a house, a dome,	dom,	domestic, domicile.
Donum, a gift,	don,	donation, donor, donee.
Duco, I lead; ducus, led,	duc, duct,	induce, aqueduct, conduct.
Duo, two,	du,	dual, duel, double.
Durus, hard,	dur,	dure, durable, endure.

E.

Ebrius, drunken,	bri,	ebriety, inebriate.
Edo, I eat,	ed,	edible.
Ego, I,	ego,	egotist.
Emo, I buy, take away; emptus, bought,	eem, empt,	redeem, exemption.
Exter, externus, &c., outward,	exter, extern, &c.,	exterior, external, extreme, extrinsic.

F.

Faber, a workman,	fabr,	fabric, fabricate.
Facilis, easy,	facil, facul,	facilitate, faculty, difficulty.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Facio, I make; fio, I am made; factus, made, (ficio and fectus, when compounded,)	fact, fact, feit, fit, fic, fy,	factor, perfect, counter- feit, surfeit, benefit, soporific, purify.
Fallo, I deceive, Fanum, a temple, a fane,	fall, fan,	infallible, fallacious. fanatic, profane, profa- nation.
Fari, to speak; factus, having spoken,	fa, fat,	ineffable, fate, fatal.
Felix, felicis, happy,	felic,	felicity.
Femina, a woman,	femin,	feminine, effeminacy.
Fero, I carry or bring,	fer, &c.,	ferry, infer, circumference, bier, fertile.
Ferveo, I boil,	fero, &c.,	fervid, effervescence, ferment.
Fidēlis, faithful,	fidel,	fidelity, infidel.
Fido, I trust,	fid,	confide, diffidence.
Filia, a daughter,	fil,	filial, affiliate.
Filius, a son,	fil,	filament, filter.
Filum, a thread, a file,	fil,	
Fingo, I feign; factus, feigned,	fig, fact,	figment, figure, fiction, fictitious.
Finis, an end,	fin,	final, finish, finite, definite, definitive.
Fiscus, the royal treasury,	fisc,	fiscal, confiscate.
Fissus, cleft,	fiss,	fissile, fissure.
Flatus, a puff of wind,	flat,	flatulent, inflation.
Flecto, I bend; flexus, bent,	fect, flex,	reflect, flexible.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Fligo, I dash; flic-tus, dashed,	fict,	conflict, affliction.
Flos, floris, a flower,	flor, flour,	florist, floral, flourish.
Fluctus, a wave,	fluct,	float, fluctuate.
Fluo, I flow; flux-us, a flowing, a flux,	flu, flux,	fluent, fluid, reflux.
Fœdus, fœdēris, a treaty,		federal, confederate.
Foro, I bore or pierce,		perforate.
Fors, fortis, chance,	fort,	fortuitous, fortune.
Fortis, strong,	fort,	fort, fortitude, fortify.
Fossa, a ditch,	foss,	fosse.
Fossus, dug,	foss,	fossil.
Frango, I break; fractus, broken, (fringo when compounded,)	frag, fract, fring,	fragment, fracture, infringe, fragile or frail.
Frater, a brother,	frater, fratr,	fraternal, fratricide.
Frigeo, I am cold,	frig,	frigid, refrigeration.
Fructus, fruit,	fruct,	fructify.
Fruor, I enjoy,	fru,	fruition.
Fugio, I flee; fugitum, to flee,	fug, fugit,	fugitive, refuge.
Fulgeo, I shine,	fulg,	refulgent.
Fulmen, fulmīnis, lightning,	fulmin,	fulminate.
Fundo, I pour out, melt, fuse; fusus, poured out,	fund, found, fus,	refund, confound, fusible, infuse.

G.

Gelu, frost,	gel, geal, gel-lat, jel,	gelid, congeal, gelatinous, jelly.
Genitus, begotten,	gen, genit,	progeny, progenitor.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Gens, gentis, a nation,	gent,	gentile.
Genu, a knee,	genu,	genuflection.
Gero, I carry; gestus, carried,	ger, gest,	belligerent, gesture, digestion.
Genus, genēris, kind, kin,	gener,	generation, degenerate
Glacies, ice,	glac,	glacial, glacier, glass.
Glomus, glomēris, a clew,	glomer,	glomerate, agglomeration.
Gradior, I go; gradus, a step;	grad, gred,	grade, gradual, retrograde,
gressus, having gone,	gress,	ingredient, aggression, degree.
Gramon, graminis, grass,	gramin,	graminivorous.
Gravis, heavy,	grav, &c.,	gravity, aggravate
Grex, gregis, a flock,	greg,	grief, aggrieve.
		gregarious, egregious.

H.

Hæreo, I stick; hæsus, stuck,	her, hes, hesit,	adhere, cohesion, hesitate.
Hæres, hærēdis, an heir,	hered, herit,	hereditary, inherit
Halo, I breathe,	hal, hel,	exhale, anhelation.
Haurio, I draw; haustus, drawn,	haust,	exhaust.
Homo, a man,	hom, hum,	homicide, human.
Hortor, I exhort,	hort,	hortatory, exhort.
Hospes, hospitīs, one that entertains or is entertained,	hospit, &c.,	hospitable, host, hotel, hostelry.
Hostis, an enemy,	host,	hostile.
Humus, the ground,	hum,	humble, inhume, posthumous.

I.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Idem, the same,	iden,	identity.
Ignis, fire,	ign,	ignition, igneous
Inferus, infernus, below,	infer, infern,	inferior, infernal.
Insula, an <i>isle</i> or island,	insul, isol,	insular, peninsula, iso- late.
Interus, internus, intimus, intra, intus, within,	inter, intern, inti,	interior, internal, inti- mate, intrinsic.
Iter, itinēris, a jour- ney,	itiner,	itinerate, itinerary.
Itērum, again,	iter,	iteration.
Itum, to go,	it, ish,	exit, circuit, transit, sedition, perish.

J.

Jaceo, I lie,	jac,	adjacent.
Jactus, thrown (jec- tus when com- pounded,)	ject, jet,	inject, conjecture, jet, jetty, jet-d'eau.
Janua, a gate,	jan,	janitor, January.
Jugum, a <i>yoke</i> ,	jug,	conjugal, conjugate.
Junctus, joined,	junct, joint,	juncture, adjunct, con- junction, jointure.
Juro, I swear,	jur,	jury, conjure.
Jus, jurīs, right, law,	jur,	jurist, jurisdiction, ju- ridical, injury.
Jutus, assisted,	jut,	adjutant, coadjutor.
Juvēnis, young,	juven, jun,	juvenile, junior.

L.

Lacer, torn,	lacer,	lacerate.
Lædo, I hurt : læ- sus, hurt, (lido and lisus when compounded.)	lid, lis,	collide, collision.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Lapis, <i>lapidis</i> , a stone,	<i>lapid.</i>	<i>lapidary, dilapidate.</i>
Latus, carried,	<i>lat,</i>	<i>elation, translate.</i>
Latus, wide,	<i>lat,</i>	<i>latitude, dilate.</i>
Latus, <i>latēris</i> , a side,	<i>later,</i>	<i>lateral, equilateral.</i>
Legātus, an ambassador,	<i>legat,</i>	<i>legation, delegate.</i>
Legō, I bequeath, I adduce,	<i>leg, legat,</i>	<i>legacy, allege, legatee.</i>
Legō, I gather, I choose, I read; lectus, gathered,	<i>leg, lect, lig, &c.</i>	<i>legible, lecture, collect, diligent, eligible, intelligent, lesson.</i>
Lenis, gentle,	<i>len,</i>	<i>lenity, lenient.</i>
Lentus, gentle,	<i>lent,</i>	<i>relent.</i>
Levis, light,	<i>lev, liev, lief,</i>	<i>levity, relieve, relief</i>
Levo, I lighten, I lift up,	<i>lev,</i>	<i>lever, elevate.</i>
Lex, <i>legis</i> , a law,	<i>leg,</i>	<i>legal, legislator.</i>
Liber, a book,	<i>libr, libel,</i>	<i>library, libel.</i>
Liber, free,	<i>liber, liver,</i>	<i>liberty, liberal, deliver.</i>
Libra, a balance,	<i>libr,</i>	<i>libration, equilibrium.</i>
Licet, it is lawful; licitus, lawful,	<i>lic, licit,</i>	<i>license, illicit.</i>
Lignum, wood,	<i>lign,</i>	<i>ligneous, lignumvitæ.</i>
Ligo, I bind,	<i>lig, ly, li,</i>	<i>ligament, oblige, rely, reliance.</i>
Linquo, I leave; relictus, left,	<i>linqu, liqu,</i> <i>lict, &c.</i>	<i>relinquish, reliquary, relic, relict.</i>
Liqueo, I melt,	<i>liqu,</i>	<i>liquid, liquefaction.</i>
Lis, <i>litis</i> , strife,	<i>lit,</i>	<i>litigious, litigant</i>
Literā, a letter,	<i>liter,</i>	<i>literal, literature.</i>
Locus, a place, <i>lieu</i> ,	<i>loc, lieu,</i>	<i>local, lieutenant.</i>
Longus, long,	<i>long,</i>	<i>longitude, oblong.</i>
Loqui, to speak,	<i>loqu, locu,</i>	<i>loquacity, colloquial, obloquy, ventriloquist, eloquence.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Ludo, I play; lusus, deceived,	<i>lud</i> , <i>lus</i> ,	<i>delude</i> , <i>ludicrous</i> , <i>delusion</i> .
Lumen, lumīnis, light,	<i>lum</i> , <i>lumin</i> ,	<i>illume</i> , <i>luminary</i> .
Luna, the moon,	<i>lun</i> ,	<i>lunatic</i> , <i>sublunary</i> .
Lux, lucis, light,	<i>luc</i> ,	<i>lucid</i> , <i>Lucifer</i> .

M.

Macies, leanness,	<i>maci</i> , <i>macer</i> ,	<i>emaciate</i> , <i>macerate</i> .
Macūla, a spot, <i>mole</i> ,	<i>macul</i> ,	<i>maculate</i> , <i>immaculate</i> .
Magnus, great, <i>main</i> ,	<i>magn</i> ,	<i>magnify</i> , <i>magnitude</i> .
Malè, wickedly,	<i>male</i> , <i>mal</i> ,	<i>malevolent</i> , <i>malice</i> , <i>malversation</i> .
Mando, I bid,	<i>mand</i> , <i>mend</i> ,	<i>mandate</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>commend</i> .
Mando, I chew,	<i>mand</i> , <i>mang</i> ,	<i>mandible</i> , <i>mange</i> , <i>danger</i> .
Maneo, I stay ; mansus, stayed,	<i>man</i> , <i>main</i> , <i>mans</i> ,	<i>permanent</i> , <i>remain</i> , <i>manse</i> , <i>mansion</i> .
Mano, I flow,	<i>man</i> ,	<i>emanate</i> .
Manus, a hand,	<i>man</i> ,	<i>manual</i> , <i>manipulation</i> .
Mare, the sea,	<i>mar</i> ,	<i>marine</i> , <i>maritime</i> .
Mars, Martis, the god of war,	<i>mart</i> ,	<i>martial</i> .
Mater, matris, <i>mother</i> ,	<i>mater</i> , <i>matr</i> ,	<i>maternal</i> , <i>matricide</i> .
Mel, mellis, honey,	<i>mell</i> ,	<i>mellifluous</i> .
Melior, better,	<i>melior</i> ,	<i>ameliorate</i> .
Memor, mindful,	<i>memor</i> ,	<i>memorable</i> .
Mens, mentis, the <i>mind</i> ,	<i>ment</i> ,	<i>mental</i> , <i>dementate</i> .
Mergo, I plunge ; mersus, plunged,	<i>merg</i> , <i>mers</i> ,	<i>emerge</i> , <i>immersion</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Metior, I measure ; mensus, measured,	met, mens, meas,	mete, commensurate, immense, measure.
Mille, a thousand,	mill,	millennium.
Miror, I gaze,	mir, mar,	mirror, admire, marvel.
Miser, wretched,	miser,	miserable.
Mitis, mild,	mit,	mitigate.
Mitto, I send ; mis- sus, sent,	mit, miss,	remit, missionary, prom- ise.
Modus, a measure, a mood,	mod,	mode, modify.
Mola, a millstone, flour,	mol,	emolument.
Moles, a mass	mol,	molest, demolish.
Mollis, soft,	moll, mell,	emollient, mollify, mellow
Moneo, I warn ; monitus, warned,	mon, monit,	admonish, monitor.
Mors, mortis, death,	mort,	mortify, immortal.
Mos, moris, a man- ner,	mor,	moral.
Multus, many,	mult,	multiform, multitude.
Munio, I fortify ; munitus, fortified,	mun, munit,	muniment, munition.
Munus, munēris, a gift, or office,	mun, muner,	munificent, municipal,
Murus, a wall,	mon,	remunerate, common.
Muto, I change, I mew,	mur,	mural, immure.
	mut,	mutable, commute.

N.

Nascor, I am born ; natus, born,	nasc, nat,	nascent, native, natal
Navis, a ship,	nav,	naval, navigate.
Necto, I tie ; nexus, tied,	nect, nex,	connect, annex.
Nego, I deny,	nèg, ny,	negative, deny.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Nihil, nothing,	nihil,	annihilate.
Nomen, nominis, a name,	nomin,	nominal, denominate, noun.
Non, not,	non,	nonentity, nonsense.
Norma, a rule,	norm,	normal, enormous.
Novus, new,	nov,	novice, innovate.
Nox, noctis, night,	nox, noct,	equinox, nocturnal.
Nubo, I marry;	nub,	connubial, nuptials.
nuptus, married,	nupt,	
Nudus, naked,	nud,	nudity, denude.
Nugæ, trifles,	nug,	nugatory.
Numĕrus, a num- ber,	numer,	numeration.
Nuncio, I tell,	nunci,	annunciation, renounce.
Nutrio, I nourish,	nutri,	nutriment, nurture.

O.

Octo, eight,	oct,	octagon, octavo.
Oculus, the eye,	ocul, ogl,	oculist, ogle.
Oleo, I smell,	ol,	olfactory, redolent.
Omnis, all,	omn,	omnibus, omnipotent.
Onus, onĕris, a bur- den,	oner,	onerous, exonerate.
Opto, I wish,	opt,	adopt, option.
Opus, opĕris, a work,	oper, œuvr,	operation, manœuvre.
Orbis, a circle,	orb,	orb, orbicular.
Orno, I deck,	orn,	adorn, ornament.
Oro, I beg; oratus begged,	or,	adore, inexorable, orator
Os, oris, the mouth,	or,	oral, orifice.
Os, ossis, a bone,	oss,	ossicle, ossify.
Otium, ease,	oti,	otiose, negotiate.
Ovum, an egg,	ov,	oval, ovoid.

P.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Pactus, having bar- gained,	pact,	paction, compact
Pando, I spread; passus or pansus, spread,	pand, pass, pans,	expand, compass, ex- panse.
Par, equal, a pair, a peer,	par, peer,	parity, compeer.
Pareo, I appear,	par, pear,	apparent, appear.
Pario, I produce,	par,	parent, viviparous.
Paro, I prepare, I pare,	par, pair,	reparation, repair.
Pasco, I feed; pas- tus, fed,	pasc, past,	depascent, pastor, re- past.
Pater, patris, a fa- ther,	pater, patr, parr,	paternal, patrimony, parricide.
Patior, I suffer; passus, having suffered,	pati, pass,	patient, passive, pas- sion.
Pauci, few,	pauci,	paucity.
Pax, pacis, peace,	pac, peas,	pacific, appease.
Pecco, I sin,	pecc,	impeccable.
Pectus, pectoris, the breast,	pector, pet,	expectorate, parapet.
Peculum, property,	pecul,	peculation, peculiar
Pecunia, money,	pecuni,	pecuniary.
Pello, I drive away; pulsus, driven,	pel, puls,	expel, repulsion.
Pello, I name,	pell, peal,	appellation, appeal.
Pendo, I hang, I weigh; pensus, hung, weighed,	pend, pens,	pendulum, depend, sti- pend, pensive, pen- sion.
Pene, almost,	pen,	peninsula.
Pès, pedis, the foot,	ped,	pedestal, biped, impede.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Peto, I seek; petitus, sought,	pet, petit, peat,	petulant, petition, centripetal, repeat.
Pingo, I paint; pictus, painted,	paint, pict, pig,	painter, picture, depict, pigment.
Piscis, a fish,	pisc,	piscatory, piscivorous.
Placeo, I please,	plac, plaisir,	placid, complaisant.
Placo, I appease,	plac,	implacable.
Plebs, the common people,	pleb,	plebeian.
Plenus, full,	plen,	plenitude, replenish.
Pleo, I fill; pletus, filled,	ply, plet, plish,	supply, complete, expletive, accomplish.
Plico; I fold, I ply,	plic, ply,	complicate, apply.
Ploro, I wail,	plor,	deplorie.
Plumbum, lead,	plumb, plum,	plumber, plummet.
Pono, I place; positus, placed,	pon, pos, posit, pound,	depone, impose, position, compound.
Populus, the people,	popul,	popular.
Porto, I carry,	port,	export, portable.
Poto, I drink,	pot,	potion.
Præda, prey,	preda,	predatory, depredation.
Pravus, wicked,	prav,	depravity.
Precor, I pray,	prec,	deprecate.
Prehendo, I take; prehensus, taken,	prehend, prehens,	apprehend, comprehension, comprise, appraise.
Pretium, a price,	preci, praise,	precious, appraise.
Probo, I prove,	prob,	probable, probation.
Probus, good,	prob,	probity.
Pudens, prudentis, bashful,	pud, prudent,	repudiate, impudent.
Puer, a boy,	puer,	puerile.
Pugna, a fight,	pugn,	pugnacious, impugn.
Puto, I lop, I think,	put,	amputate, reputation.
Putris, rotten,	putr,	putrid, putrefaction.

Q.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Quero, I ask, I get ; quæsus, sought,	quir, quest, quisit, quer,	inquire, inquest, requisition, query, conquer.
Quassus, shaken, (cussus when compounded,)	quass, cuss,	quash, conquassation, discuss, percussion.
Quartus, fourth ; quatuor, four,	quadr, quart,	quadrangle, quarto.
Queror, I complain,	quer,	querulous.
Quinque, five ; quintus, fifth,	quinqu, quint,	quinquennial, quintuple.

R.

Radix, radicis, a root,	radic,	radical, eradicate, radish.
Ramus, a branch,	ram,	ramification.
Rasus, scraped,	ras,	rasor, erase.
Rectus, straight,	recti,	rectilineal.
right,		
Rego, I rule ; rectus, ruled,	reg, rect, rig,	regal, rector, incorrigible.
Rete, a net,	ret,	retina, reticulate.
Rideo, I laugh at ; risus, laughed at,	rid, ris,	deride, risible.
Rigo, I water,	rig,	rigation, irrigate.
Rodo, I gnaw ; rosus, gnawed,	rod, ros,	corrode, corrosion.
Rota, a wheel, a rut,	rota,	rotation, rowel.
Rumen, ruminis, the throat,	rumin,	ruminate.
Ruptus, broken,	rupt,	rupture, eruption.
Rus, ruris, the country,	rus, rur,	rustic, rural.

S.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sacer, sacri, <i>sacred</i> ,	sacer, sacr, secr,	sacerdotal, sacrifice, consecrate.
Sal, <i>salt</i> ,	sal, sau,	saline, sausage.
Salio, I leap, I sally; saltus, leaped, (silio and sultus when compound- ed,)	sali, sault, sil, sult,	salient, assault, resile, insult, exult.
Salvus, <i>safe</i> ,	salv,	salvation.
Sanctus, holy, <i>saint</i> ,	sanct,	sanctify.
Satis, enough,	satis, sat,	satisfy, satiate.
Satur, full,	satur,	saturate.
Saxum, a rock,	sax,	saxifrage.
Scando, I climb, (scendo when compounded,)	scan, scans, scend,	scan, scansion, ascend.
Scindo, I cleave; scissus, cleft,	scind, sciss,	scind, scissors, rescis- sory.
Scio, I know,	sci,	science, prescience.
Scribo, I write; scriptus, written,	scrib, script,	inscribe, scribble, scrip- ture.
Scrutor, I search diligently,	scrut,	scrutiny, inscrutable.
Scurrta, a scoffer,	scurr,	scurrility.
Seco, I cut; sec- tus, cut,	sect, seg,	sectarian, dissect, seg- ment.
Sedeo, I sit; ses- sus, sat,	sed, sid, scss, sieg,	sedentary, assiduous, preside, session, be- siege.
Semen, seminis, seed,	semin,	seminary, disseminate.
Semi, half,	semi,	semicircle.
Senex senis, old,	sen,	senate, senior.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sentio, I feel; sensus, felt,	<i>sent</i> , <i>sens</i> ,	<i>sentient</i> , <i>dissent</i> , <i>sensation</i> .
Sequor, I follow; secūtus, having followed,	<i>sequ</i> , <i>secut</i> , <i>sue</i> ,	<i>sequel</i> , <i>subsequent</i> , <i>persecute</i> , <i>execute</i> , <i>pursue</i> .
Silva, a wood,	<i>silv</i> ,	<i>silvan</i> .
Similis, like,	<i>simil</i> , <i>sembl</i> ,	<i>similar</i> , <i>resemble</i> .
Simul, at the same time,	<i>simul</i> ,	<i>simultaneous</i> .
Simulo, I feign,	<i>simul</i> , <i>sembl</i> ,	<i>dissimulation</i> , <i>dissemble</i> .
Socius, a companion,	<i>soci</i> ,	<i>social</i> , <i>society</i> .
Sol, the sun,	<i>sol</i> ,	<i>solar</i> , <i>solstice</i> .
Solor, I comfort,	<i>sol</i> ,	<i>solace</i> , <i>console</i> .
Solus, alone, <i>sole</i> ,	<i>.sol</i> ,	<i>solitude</i> , <i>soliloquy</i> .
Solvo, I loose; solūtus, loosed,	<i>solv</i> , <i>solu</i> , <i>solut</i> ,	<i>dissolve</i> , <i>soluble</i> , <i>solution</i> .
Somnus, sleep,	<i>somn</i> ,	<i>somniferous</i> .
Sopor, sopōris, sleep,	<i>sopor</i> ,	<i>soporific</i> .
Sorbeo, I suck in; sorptus, sucked in,	<i>sorb</i> , <i>sorpt</i> .	<i>absorbent</i> , <i>absorption</i> .
Sors, sortis, a lot,	<i>sort</i> ,	<i>assort</i> , <i>consort</i> .
Sparsus, spread, (spersus when compounded,)	<i>spars</i> , <i>spers</i> ,	<i>sparse</i> , <i>disperse</i> , <i>asper-sion</i> .
Species, a form, <i>species</i> ,	<i>speci</i> ,	<i>specific</i> .
Specio, I see, I spy; spectus, seen,	<i>speci</i> , <i>spect</i> , <i>spise</i> , <i>spic</i> ,	<i>specious</i> , <i>inspect</i> , <i>expect</i> , <i>despise</i> , <i>despicable</i> .
Specula, a watch-tower,	<i>specul</i> ,	<i>speculate</i> .
Spero, I hope,	<i>sper</i> , <i>spair</i> ,	<i>desperate</i> , <i>despair</i> .
Spiro, I breathe,	<i>spir</i> ,	<i>respiration</i> , <i>expire</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Spondeo, I promise; sponsus, promised,	spond, spons, spous,	respond, response, sponsor, espouse.
Stinguo, I put out; stinctus, extinguished,	stingu, stinct,	extinguish, extinct.
Stipula, a straw, stubble,	stipul,	stipulate.
Stirps, the trunk of a tree, offspring,	stirp,	extirpate, (ec-stirpate.)
Sto, I stand; stans, standing; statum, to stand,	stat, stant, stic, stit,	stature, distant, solstice, solstitial.
Stringo, I bind; strictus, bound,	string, strict, strain,	astringent, restrict, constrain.
Struo, I pile up; structus, piled up,	struct, strue, stroy,	structure, construe, destroy, extuct.
Stultus, a fool,	stult,	stultify.
Suadeo, I advise; suasus, advised,	suad, suas,	dissuade, persuasive.
Suavis, sweet,	suav,	suavity.
Sumo, I take; sumptus, taken,	sum, sumpt,	sumptuous, assume, consumption.
Surgo, I rise; surrectus, risen,	surg, surrect,	surge, insurgent, resurrection.

T.

Tango, I touch; tactus, touched,	tang, tig, tact, tag,	tangent, contiguous, contact, contagion.
Tardus, slow,	tard,	tardy, retard.
Tego, I cover; tec-tus, covered,	teg, tect,	integument, protect.
Tempus, temporis, time,	tempor,	tense, temporal.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Tendo, I stretch; tentus, stretched,	tend, tent, distend, tent, extent, intense.	
Teneo, I hold; ten-tus, held,	ten, tain, tin, tent,	tenant, contain, continent, detention.
Tenuis, thin,	tenu,	tenuity, attenuate.
Tepeo, I am warm,	tep,	tepid, tepefaction.
Terra, the earth,	terr, ter,	terraqueous, inter.
Testis, a witness,	test,	testify, attest.
Textus, woven,	text,	texture, context.
Tollo, I lift up,	tol,	extol.
Tortus, twisted,	tort, tors,	tortuous, extort, torsion.
Traho, I draw; tractus, drawn,	trah, tract,	subtrahend, tractable, extract.
Tritus, rubbed,	trit,	trituration, contrite.
Trudo, I thrust; trusus, thrust,	trud, trus,	intrude, obtrusion.
Tueor, I see, I protect, I look,	tuit, tut,	tuition, intuitive, tutor, tutelary.
Turba, a crowd, a troop,	turb,	turbulent, disturb.
Turpis, base,	turp,	turpitude.

U.

Uber, fertile,	uber,	uberty, exuberant.
Umbra, a shadow,	umbr,	umbrageous, umbrella.
Unda, a wave,	und, ound,	undulate, inundate, abound.
Unguo, I anoint; unctus, anointed,	ungu, unct, oint,	unguent, unction, anoint.
Unus, one,	un, uni,	unanimous, uniform.
Urbs, a city,	urb,	urban, suburbs.
Ustus, burnt,	ust,	combustion.
Utilis, useful,	util,	utility.
Uxor, a wife,	uxor,	uxorius

V.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Vacca, a cow,	vacc,	vaccination.
Vaco, I am empty ; vacuus, empty,	vac, vacu,	vacation, vacancy, vacuum, evacuate.
Vado, I go, I wade,	vad, vas,	invade, invasion.
Vagor, I wander,	vag, vagr,	vagabond, vagrant.
Valeo, I am strong,	val, vail,	valor, prevalent, prevail.
Vasto, I lay waste,	vast,	devastation.
Veho, I carry ; vec- tus, carried,	vect, veh, veigh, vey,	vective, invective, vehicle, inveigh, convey.
Venio, I come ; ventus, come,	ven, vent,	convene, advent.
Vernus, of the spring,	vern,	vernal.
Verto, I turn ; ver- sus, turned,	vert, vers,	revert, divers, versatile, converse.
Verus, true, very,	ver,	verity, verdict, aver.
Vestis, a garment, a vest,	vest,	vestment, invest.
Vetus, veteris, old,	veter,	veteran.
Via, a way,	vi,	obviate, obvious.
Video, I see ; visus, seen,	vid, vis, &c.	provide, visible, revise.
Vigil, watchful,	vigil,	vigilant.
Vinco, I conquer, I vanquish; vic- tus, conquered,	vinc, vict, vic,	invincible, convince, victory, pervicacious.
Vita, life,	vit,	vital.
Vivo, I live; vic- tum, to live,	viv, vict,	vivid, survive, victuals
Voco, I call ; voca- tus, called,	voc, vok, vo- cat, vow,	vocable, revoke, vocative, vowel, voice.
Volo, I will, I wish,	vol,	voluntary, benevolent

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Volo, I fly,	<i>vol</i> ,	<i>volatile, fowl.</i>
Volvo, I roll; volū-tus, rolled,	<i>volv, volut,</i> <i>volu,</i>	<i>revolve, revolution, vol-uble, volume.</i>
Voro, I devour,	<i>vor,</i>	<i>voracious, carnivorous.</i>
Vulgus, the rabble, <i>folk,</i>	<i>vulg,</i>	<i>vulgar, divulge.</i>
Vulsus, pulled,	<i>vuls,</i>	<i>convulsion.</i>

GREEK ROOTS, FOUND ONLY IN COMPOSITION.

A.

Adelphos, a brother,	<i>adelph,</i>	<i>philadelphia.</i>
Æthlos, a combat,	<i>athlet,</i>	<i>athletic.</i>
Agōgos, a leader,	<i>agogu,</i>	<i>demagogue.</i>
Akouo, I hear,	<i>acous,</i>	<i>acoustics.</i>
Anthos, a flower,	<i>antho,</i>	<i>anthology.</i>
Anthrōpos, a man,	<i>anthrop,</i>	<i>philanthropy.</i>
Arché, sovereignty,	<i>arch,</i>	<i>heptarchy, archbishop.</i>
Aristos, best,	<i>arist,</i>	<i>aristocrat.</i>
Arithmos, number,	<i>arithm,</i>	<i>arithmetic.</i>
Astron, a star,	<i>aster, astr,</i>	<i>asterisk, astronomy.</i>
Atmos, vapor,	<i>atm,</i>	<i>atmosphere.</i>
Autos, self,	<i>aut,</i>	<i>autograph.</i>

B.

Bapto, I dip,	<i>bapt,</i>	<i>baptism.</i>
Baros, weight,	<i>bar,</i>	<i>barometer, barytone.</i>
Biblion, a book,	<i>bibli,</i>	<i>Bible, bibliography.</i>
Bios, life,	<i>bi,</i>	<i>amphibious, biography.</i>

C.

Cheir, the hand,	<i>chir,</i>	<i>chirography.</i>
Cholé, bile,	<i>chol,</i>	<i>choleric, melancholy.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Chronos, time,	chron,	chronic, chronometer.
Chrysos, gold,	chryso,	chrysolite.

D.

Deka, ten,	dec,	decagon, decalogue.
Demos, the people,	dem,	epidemic, democracy.
Dendron, a tree,	dendr, den- dron,	dendritic, rhododendron.
Doxé, and dogma, an opinion,	dox, dogm,	orthodox, dogmatize.
Dromos, a course,	drom,	hippodrome, dromedary.
Drus, an oak,	dru, dry,	druid, dryad.
Dynāmis, power,	dynam,	dynamics.

E.

Eidos, a form,	eid,	kaleidoscope.
Epos, a word,	ep,	epic, orthoepy.
Erémos, a desert,	erem,	eremite, (hermit.)
Ergon, work,	erg, urg,	energetic, metallurgy.
Ethos, a custom,	eth,	ethical.
Eu, well,	eu, ev,	eulogy, evangelist.

G.

Gamos, a marriage,	gam,	bigamy.
Gaster, the belly,	gastr,	gastric, gastronomy.
Gé, the earth,	ge,	geography, apogée.
Geno, I produce,	gen,	oxygen, hydrogen.
Genos, kind or race,	gen,	heterogeneous.
Glossa, glotta, the tongue,	gloss, glot,	glossary, polyglot.
Gonia, a corner, an angle,	gon,	polygon.
Gramma, a writing,	gram,	epigram, grammar.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Graphé, a writing,	<i>graph</i> ,	<i>autograph</i> , <i>hydrography</i> .
Gyros, a circle, a <i>gyr</i> , <i>gyre</i> ,		<i>gyration</i> .

H.

Hagios, holy,	<i>hagi</i> ,	<i>hagiography</i> .
Hecaton, a hundred,	<i>heca</i> ,	<i>hecatomb</i> .
Helios, the sun,	<i>heli</i> ,	<i>heliacal</i> , <i>aphelion</i> .
Heméra, a day,	<i>hemer</i> ,	<i>ephemeral</i> .
Hepta, seven,	<i>hept</i> ,	<i>heptagon</i> , <i>heptarchy</i> .
Hetēros, dissimilar,	<i>hetero</i> ,	<i>heterodox</i> .
Hex, six,	<i>hex</i> ,	<i>hexagon</i> .
Hiēros, holy,	<i>hier</i> ,	<i>hierarchy</i> , <i>hieroglyphics</i> .
Hippos, a horse,	<i>ipp</i> ,	<i>hippopotamus</i> .
Hodos, a way,	<i>od</i> ,	<i>exodus</i> .
Homos, similar,	<i>homo</i> ,	<i>homologous</i> .
Hydor, water,	<i>hydr</i> ,	<i>hydrostatics</i> , <i>hydraulica</i> .
Hygros, wet,	<i>hygr</i> ,	<i>hygrometer</i> .

I.

Ichthys, a fish,	<i>ichthy</i>	<i>ichthyology</i> .
Isos, equal,	<i>is</i> ,	<i>isoperimetalical</i> .

K.

Kakos, bad,	<i>cac</i> ,	<i>cachectic</i> , <i>cacophony</i> .
Kalos, handsome,	<i>kal</i> ,	<i>kaleidoscope</i> .
Kalypto, I cover;	<i>calyp</i> ,	<i>apocalyptic</i> , <i>apocalypse</i> .
kalypso, I will cover,	<i>calyps</i> ,	
Kephälè, the head,	<i>cephal</i> ,	<i>cephalic</i> , <i>hydrocephalus</i> .
Kosmos, the world, order,	<i>cosm</i> ,	<i>cosmetic</i> , <i>microcosm</i> .

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Kratos, strength,	<i>crac, crat,</i>	<i>aristocracy, aristocratic.</i>
Kyklos, a circle,	<i>cycl,</i>	<i>cycloid, epicycle.</i>

cycle,

L.

Laos, the people,	<i>lai, lay,</i>	<i>laity, lay, layman.</i>
Lithos, a stone,	<i>lith, lit,</i>	<i>lithography, chrysolite.</i>
Logos, a word, de- scription,	<i>log, logy, logu;</i>	<i>logical, logomachy, chronology, cata- logue.</i>

M.

Machè, a fight,	<i>mach,</i>	<i>naumachy.</i>
Mania, madness,	<i>mania,</i>	<i>maniac, bibliomania.</i>
Mechanão, I invent,	<i>mechan,</i>	<i>mechanic.</i>
Melan, black,	<i>melan,</i>	<i>melancholy.</i>
Metron, a measure,	<i>metr, meter,</i>	<i>geometry, thermometer.</i>
Micros, little,	<i>micr,</i>	<i>microscope.</i>
Misos, hatred,	<i>mis,</i>	<i>misanthrope.</i>
Monos, alone,	<i>mon,</i>	<i>monarch, monosyllable.</i>
Morphè, shape,	<i>morph,</i>	<i>metamorphosis.</i>
Mythos, a fable,	<i>myth,</i>	<i>mythic, mythology.</i>

N.

Naus, a ship,	<i>naus, naut,</i>	<i>nausea, nautical.</i>
Nekros, dead,	<i>necr,</i>	<i>necromancy.</i>
Neos, new,	<i>ne,</i>	<i>neology.</i>
Nesos, an island,	<i>nesus,</i>	<i>Peloponnesus.</i>
Nomos, a law,	<i>nom,</i>	<i>astronomy.</i>
Nosos, sickness,	<i>nos,</i>	<i>nosology.</i>

O.

Oikeo, I dwell;	<i>œc, och, ec, oc,</i>	<i>antœci, periœci, paro- chial, economy, dia- ocese.</i>
Oligos, little, few,	<i>olig,</i>	<i>oligarchy.</i>

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Ophis, a serpent,	<i>ophi</i> ,	<i>ophiology</i> .
Optōmai, I see,	<i>opt</i> ,	<i>optical</i> .
Ornis, ornīthos, a bird,	<i>ornith</i> ,	<i>ornithology</i> .
Orthos, right,	<i>orth</i> ,	<i>orthography</i> .
Oxys, acid,	<i>ox</i> , <i>oxy</i> ,	<i>oxalic</i> , <i>oxide</i> , <i>oxygen</i> .

P.

Pais, paidos, a boy,	<i>ped</i> ,	<i>pedagogue</i> , <i>cyclopedia</i> .
Pathos, feeling,	<i>path</i> ,	<i>pathetic</i> , <i>apathy</i> .
Pentē, five,	<i>pent</i> ,	<i>pentagon</i> , <i>pentecost</i> .
Petra, a stone, a <i>pier</i> ,	<i>petr</i> ,	<i>petralogy</i> , <i>petrifaction</i> .
Phagein, to eat,	<i>phag</i> ,	<i>anthropophagi</i> .
Phaino, I show, I appear,	<i>phan</i> , <i>phen</i> , <i>fan</i> ,	<i>phantom</i> , <i>phenomenon</i> , <i>fantasy</i> , <i>fancy</i> .
Phemi, I speak,	<i>phem</i> , <i>phas</i> , <i>phat</i> , <i>phet</i> , <i>phec</i> ,	<i>blaspheme</i> , <i>emphasis</i> , <i>emphatic</i> , <i>prophet</i> , <i>prophecy</i> .
Philos, a friend,	<i>phil</i> ,	<i>philanthropy</i> , <i>philoso-</i> <i>phy</i> .
Phobeo, I terrify,	<i>phob</i> ,	<i>hydrophobia</i> .
Phonē, the voice,	<i>phon</i> ,	<i>phonics</i> , <i>euphony</i> .
Phren, the mind,	<i>phren</i> ,	<i>phrensy</i> , <i>phrenology</i> .
Phthongos, a sound,	<i>phthong</i> ,	<i>diphthong</i> .
Physis, nature,	<i>phys</i> ,	<i>physical</i> .
Polēmos, war,	<i>polem</i> ,	<i>polemical</i> .
Poleo, I sell,	<i>pol</i> ,	<i>bibliopole</i> , <i>monopoly</i> .
Polis, a city,	<i>pol</i> ,	<i>policy</i> , <i>polite</i> , <i>metrop-</i> <i>olis</i> .
Polys, many,	<i>poly</i> ,	<i>polygon</i> .
Potāmos, a river,	<i>potamus</i> ,	<i>hippopotamus</i> .
Pous, podos, the foot,	<i>pus</i> , <i>pod</i> ,	<i>polypus</i> , <i>antipodes</i> .
Pseudo, I deceive,	<i>pseudo</i> ,	<i>pseudo-apostle</i> .
Pyr, fire,	<i>pyr</i> ,	<i>pyramid</i> , <i>pyrometer</i>

S.

Root and Meaning.	Representative.	Example.
Sarks, flesh,	<i>sarc</i> ,	<i>sarcophagus, ana</i> <i>sarca</i> .
Sitos, corn, food,	<i>sit</i> ,	<i>parasite</i> .
Skopeo, I see,	<i>scop</i> ,	<i>telescope, episcopacy</i> .
Sophos, wise,	<i>soph</i> ,	<i>sophist, philosophy</i> .
Stello, I send; es-tola, I have sent	<i>stl, stal, stol</i> ,	<i>apostle, peristaltic, epistolary</i> .
Strepho, I turn,	<i>strephe</i> ,	<i>peristrophic</i> .

T.

Telè, distant,	<i>tel</i> ,	<i>telescope</i> .
Technè, art,	<i>techn</i> ,	<i>technical</i> .
Thapto, I bury,	<i>taph</i> ,	<i>epitaph</i> .
Theos, God,	<i>the, thus</i> ,	<i>theism, atheist, enthusiast</i> .
Thermos, warm,	<i>thermo</i> ,	<i>thermometer</i> .
Tithēmi, I put, I suppose; thesis, a position,	<i>thesis, thet, them</i> ,	<i>hypothesis, hypothetical, theme, epithem</i> .
Topos, a place,	<i>top</i> ,	<i>topical, topography</i>

Z.

Zoön, an animal,	<i>zo</i> ,	<i>zoölogy, azote</i> .
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LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES EXPLAINED

A.

Ab in-i'-tio, from the beginning.

A for-ti-o'-ri, with stronger reason.

A pri-o'-ri, from a prior reason; from the cause to the effect.

A pos-te-ri-o'-ri, from a posterior reason; from the effect to the cause.

Ad cap-tan'-dum vul'-gus, to catch the rabble.

Ad in-fi-ni'-tum, to infinity; without end.

Ad lib'-i-tum, at pleasure.

Ad ref-e-ren'-dum, for further consideration.

Ad va-lo'-rem, according to the value.

A'-li-as, otherwise.

Al'-i-bi, elsewhere; proof of having been elsewhere.

Al'-ma Ma'-ter, Benign Mother, (the University.)

A men'-sa et tho'-ro, from bed and board.

An'-no Dom'-i-ni, (A. D.) in the year of our Lord.

An'-no mun'-di, (A. M.) in the year of the world.

An'-te me-rid'-i-em, (A. M.) before noon.

Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num, argument of blows.

Au'-di al'-te-ram par'-tem, hear both sides.

B.

Bo'-na fi'-de, in good faith.

C.

Cac-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di, an itch for writing.

Ca'-pi-as, you may take, (a law term.)

Ca'-put mor'-tu-um, the worthless remains.

Caet'-e-ris par'-i-bus, other circumstances being equal.

Com'-pos men'-ti-s, of sound mind.

Cor'-nu co'-pi-a, the horn of plenty.

Cui bo'-no? to what good will it tend?

Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o, with privilege.

Cur-ren'-te cal'-a-mo, with a
running pen.
Cus'-tos ro-tu-lo'-rum, keeper
of the rolls.

D.

Da'-ta, things granted.
De fac'-to, in fact.
De ju'-re, in law.
De mor'-tu-is nil ni'-si bo'-
num, of the dead say nothing
except what is good.
De'-i gra'-ti-a, by the grace of
God.
De no'-vo, anew; over again.
De'-o vo-len'-te, God willing.
De-sid-er-a'-tum, a thing de-
sired.
De'-sunt cæt'-e-ra, the remain-
der is wanting.
Di-vi'-de et im'-pe-ra, divide
and govern.
Dram'-a-tis per-so'-næ, the char-
acters in a play.
Du-ran'-te plac'-i-to, during
pleasure.
Du-ran'-te vi'-ta, during life.

E.

E-qui-lib'-ri-um, equality of
weight.
Er'-go, therefore.
Er-ra'-ta, mistakes in printing.
Es'-to per-pet'-u-a, may it last
forever.
Et cæt' e-ra, (&c.) and the
rest.

Ex'-it, he goes off; departure.
Ex'-e-unt om'-nes, they all go
off.
Ex-em'-pli gra'-ti-a, (e. g.) for
example.
Ex cath'-e-dra, from the chair.
Ex-cep'-ta, extracts from a
work.
Ex con-ces'-so, from what has
been conceded.
Ex ni'-hi-lo ni'-hil fit, from
nothing nothing can come.
Ex of-fi'-ci-o, officially.
Ex par'-te, on one side.
Ex tem'-po-re, without premed-
itation.
Ex-u'-vi-æ, cast skins of ani-
mals.

F.

Fac sim'-i-le, an exact copy.
Fe'-lo de se, a self-murderer
a suicide.
Fi'-at, let it be done

G.

Gra'-tis, for nothing.

H.

Hi-a'-tus, an opening or gap.
Hu-ma'-num est er-ra'-re, to
err is human.

I.

Ib'-i-dem, in the same place.
I'-dem, the same.
Id est, (i. e.) that is.

Ig'-nis fat'-u-us, <i>Will-o'-the-Wisp.</i>	Lap'-sus lin'-guæ, <i>a slip of the tongue.</i>
Im-pri-ma'-tur, <i>let it be printed.</i>	Lit'-e-ra scrip'-ta ma'-net, <i>what is written remains.</i>
Im-pri'-mis, <i>in the first place.</i>	Lo'-cum te'-nens, <i>a substitute or deputy.</i>
Im-promp'-tu, <i>without study.</i>	Lo'-cus si-gil'-li, (L. S.) <i>the place of the seal.</i>
In for'-ma pau'-pe-ri, <i>as a pauper.</i>	
In lim'-i-ne, <i>at the outset.</i>	M.
In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na, <i>in person.</i>	
In re, <i>in the matter or business of.</i>	Mag'-na char'-ta, (kar'-ta,) <i>the great charter.</i>
In sta'-tu quo, <i>in the former state.</i>	Ma'-nes, <i>departed spirits.</i>
In'-te-rim, <i>in the mean time.</i>	Max'-i-mum, <i>the greatest.</i>
In-ter-reg'-num, <i>the period between two reigns.</i>	Me-men'-to mo'-ri, <i>remember death.</i>
In ter-ro'-rem, <i>as a warning.</i>	Me'-um et tu'-um, <i>mine and thine.</i>
In to'-to, <i>entirely.</i>	Min'-i-mum, <i>the least.</i>
In vi'-no ver'-i-tas, <i>there is truth in wine.</i>	Mul'-tum in par'-vo, <i>much in little.</i>
Ip'-se dix'-it, <i>mere assertion.</i>	N.
Ip'-so fac'-to, <i>by the fact itself.</i>	Nem'-i-ne con-tra-di-cen'-te, (nem. con.) <i>none opposing.</i>
I'-tem, <i>also; an article in a bill or account.</i>	Ne plus ul'-tra, <i>no farther; the utmost point.</i>
J.	Ne quid ni'-mis, <i>too much of one thing is good for nothing.</i>
Ju'-re di-vi'-no, <i>by divine right.</i>	Ne su'-tor ul'-tra crep'-i-dam, <i>the shoemaker should not go beyond his last; persons should attend to their own business.</i>
Ju'-re hu-ma'-no, <i>by human law.</i>	No'-lens vo'-lens, <i>willing or unwilling.</i>
L.	
Lex tal-i-o-nis, <i>the law of retaliation.</i>	
La'-bor om'-ni-a vin'-cit, <i>labor overcomes every thing.</i>	

Non com'-pos, *out of one's senses.* Pro a'-ris et fo'-cis, *for our altars and firesides.*

Nos'-ci-tur ex so'-ci-is, *one is known by his associates.* Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co, *for the public good.*

No'-ta be'-ne, (N. B.) *mark well or attentively.* Pro et con, *for and against.*

O.

Om'-ni-bus, *for all.*

O'nus pro-ban'-di, *the burden of proving.*

O'ti-um cum dig-ni-ta'-te, *leisure or retirement with dignity.*

P.

Pas'-sim, *every where.*

Pen-den'-te li'-te, *while the suit is pending.*

Per cent., (cen'-tum,) *per hundred.*

Per fas et ne'-fas, *through right and wrong.*

Per sal'-tum, *by a leap.*

Per se, *by itself.*

Pinx'-it, *painted it.*

Pos'-se com-i-ta'-tus, *the civil force of the county.*

Post me-rid'-i-em, (P. M.) *the afternoon.*

Pos-tu-la'-ta, *things required.*

Pri'-ma fa'-ci-e, *at the first view.*

Pri'-mum mob'i-le, *the first mover; the main spring.*

Prin-cip'i-is, ob'-sta, *oppose the beginnings of evil.*

Pro a'-ris et fo'-cis, *for our altars and firesides.*

Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co, *for the public good.*

Pro et con, *for and against.*

Pro for'-ma, *for form's sake.*

Pro hac vi'-ce, *for this time.*

Pro re na'-ta, *for the occasion.*

Pro tem'-po-re, *for the time.*

Q.

Quan'-tum li'-bet, *as much as is pleasing.*

Quan'-tum suf-fi-cit, *as much as is sufficient.*

Quid nunc? *what now? — a newsmonger.*

Quid pro quo, *something for something; tit for tat.*

Quod e'-rat de-mon-stran'-dum, (Q. E. D.) *that which was to be proved.*

Quon'-dam, *formerly.*

Quot hom'-i-nes tot sen-ten'-tie, *so many men, so many opinions*

R.

Ra'-ra a'-vis, *a rare bird; a prodigy.*

Re-qui-es'-cat in pa'-ce, *may he rest in peace.*

Re in-fec'-ta, *without accomplishing the matter.*

Res'-pi-ce fi'-nem, *look to the end.*

Re-sur'-gam, *I shall rise again.*

S.

Scil'i-cet, (sc.) *to wit.*

Sci're fa'ci-as, *cause it to be known.*

Sem'-per i'-dem, *always the same.*

Sem'-per pa-ra'-tus, *always prepared.*

Se-ri-a'-tim, *in regular order.*

Si'-lent le'-ges in'-ter ar'-ma, *laws are silent in the midst of arms.*

Si'-ne di'-e, *without fixing a day.*

Si'-ne qua non, *without which it cannot; an indispensable condition.*

Sta'-tu quo, *in the state in which it was.*

Su'a cui'-que vo-lup'-tas, *every one has his own pleasure.*

Suav'i-ter in mo'-do, for'-ti-ter in re, *gentle in manner, but firm in acting.*

Sub-pœ'-na, *under a penalty.*

Sub si-len'-ti-o, *in silence.*

Su'i gen'e-ris, *the only one of the kind; singular.*

Su'-um cui'-que, *let every one have his own.*

Sum'-mum bo'-num, *the chief good.*

T.

Tæ'-di-um vi'-tæ, *weariness of life; ennui.*

Tab'u-la ra'sa, *a smooth tablet; a mere blank.*

Tem'po-ra mu-tan'tur, *times are changed.*

Tri'a junc'ta in u'-no, *three joined in one.*

To'ti-es quo'ti-es, *as often as.*

U.

Ul'ti-mus, (ult.) *the last.*

U'-na vo'ce, *with one voice.*

U'ti-le dul'ci, *the useful with the agreeable.*

V.

Vac'u-um, *an empty space.*

Va'de me'-cum, *come with me; a companion.*

Væ vic'tis! *alas for the vanquished!*

Ve-ni-en'ti oc-cur'-ri-te mor'-bo, *meet the disease in the beginning.*

Ver-ba'-tim, *word for word.*

Ver'-sus, *against.*

Vi'a, *by the way of.*

Vi'ce ver'-sa, *the reverse.*

Vi'-de, *see; refer to.*

Vi et ar'-mis, *by main force.*

Vis in-er'-ti-æ, *the force or property of inanimate matter*

Vi'-va vo'ce, *orally; by word of mouth.*

Viz., (vi-del'i-cet,) *to wit.*

Vox et præ-ter-e'a ni'-hil, *voice (or sound) and nothing more.*

Vi'-vat re-gi'-næ! *long live the queen!*

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN WORDS
AND PHRASES IN COMMON USE.

A.

Aide-de-camp, (aid-deh-cong')
A-la-mode, (ah-la-mode') *in
the fashion.*
Amateur, (ahm-at-ehr') *a vir-
tuoso.*
Antique, (an-teek') *ancient ;
old fashioned.*
Apropos, (ap-ro-po') *to the
purpose ; by-the-by.*

B.

Bagatelle, (ba-ga-tel') *a trifle.*
Beau, (bo,) *a gayly dressed
person ; an admirer.*

Beau monde, (bo mond,) *the
gay or fashionable world.*

Beaux esprits, (boz-es-pree') *In-
men of wit.*

Belle, (bell,) *a fine or fashion-
able lady.*

Belles lettres, (bell-lettr') *po-
lite literature.*

Billet doux, (bil-le-doo') *a
love-letter.*

Bon mot, (bohn-mo') *a smart
or witty saying.*

Bon ton, (bohn-tong') *in high
fashion.*
Bon jour, (bohn-zhur,) *good
day, or good morning.*
Bon vivant, (bohn-veev'-ahn,)
a high liver ; a choice spirit.
Boudoir, (boo-dwaur') *a small
closet, or private room.*
Bravura (-voo'-ra,) [Italian,]
*a song of difficult execution ;
difficult, brilliant.*
Bulletin, (bool-le-taang') *an
official account of news.*
Bureau, (bu-ro') *an office-desk.*

C.

Canaille, *the rabble.*
Caoutchouc, (coo'-chook,) *In-
dia rubber.*
Cap-à-pie, (cap-ah-pee') *from
head to foot.*
Carte blanche, (cart-blansh,)
one's own terms.
Champêtre, (shahn-paytr') *ru-
ral.*
Chaperon, (shap'-er-on,) *a
gentleman who protects or*

<i>waits on a lady in a public assembly, (properly, a kind of hood or cap worn by a knight.)</i>	mahng',) a sudden or bold enterprise.
<i>Charlatan, (shar-la-tan,) a quack.</i>	Coup d'œil, (coo-deuhl',) a glance of the eye.
<i>Château, (shah-to',) a castle.</i>	Coute qui coute, (coot-kee-coot,) cost what it will.
<i>Chef d'œuvre, (shay-doovr',) a masterpiece.</i>	D.
<i>Chevaux de frise, (shev'-o-deh freez,) a spiked fence.</i>	Debris, (de-bree',) broken remains.
<i>Cicerone, (chee-chai-ro'-ny,) [Italian,] a guide, or conductor, (one who oratorizes in his descriptions.)</i>	Debut, (de-boo',) first appearance.
<i>Ci-devant, (see-de-vang',) formerly.</i>	Déjeuner à la fourchette, (de-zheu-ne-ab-lah-foor'-shayt,) a breakfast with meats, fowls, &c.; a public breakfast.
<i>Clique, (cleek,) a party, or gang.</i>	Dénouement, (de-noo-mong,) the winding up.
<i>Comme il faut, (com-ee-fo', - as it should be.</i>	Dernier resort, (dairn-yair-res-sor',) the last shift or resource.
<i>Con amore, (con-a-mo'-re,) with love; gladly.</i>	Depot, (deh-po',) a store or magazine.
<i>Congé d'élire, (con-jay-daleer',) permission to elect.</i>	Detour, (deh-toor',) a circuitous march.
<i>Connoisseur, (con-a-sehr,) a skilful judge.</i>	Devoir, (dev-waur',) duty, respects.
<i>Contour, (con-toor',) the outline of a figure.</i>	Dieu et mon droit, (Dieu-a-mohn-drwau',) God and my right.
<i>Conversazione, (sat'-ze-o-ny,) [Italian,] a meeting of company. -</i>	Dishabille, (dis-ah-beel',) an undress.
<i>Corps, (core,) a body of men.</i>	Domicile, (dom-e-seel',) abode.
<i>Cortège, (cor-teje,) a train of attendants.</i>	Double entendre, (doo'-ble-on-tong-der,) double meaning.
<i>Coup de grace, (coo-deh-grass',) the finishing blow.</i>	
<i>Coup de main, (coo-deh-</i>	

Douceur, (doo-soor',) <i>a present or bribe.</i>	F.
Da cap'o, [Italian,] <i>over again,</i> (in music.)	Façade, (fah-sahd',) <i>front of a building.</i>
E.	Faux pas, (fo-pah,) <i>a false step; misconduct.</i>
Eclaircissement, (ec-lair-cis- mong,) <i>an explanation.</i>	Fête, (fate,) <i>a feast or festival.</i>
Eclat,(e-claw',) <i>splendor; with applause.</i>	Feu de joie, (feu-deh-zhwaw',) <i>a discharge of firearms at a rejoicing.</i>
Elite, (ai-leet',) <i>chosen; select.</i>	Fille de chambre, (feel-de-sham-br',) <i>a chamber maid.</i>
Elève, (el-ave',) <i>a pupil.</i>	Finale, (see-nah'-le,) [It.,] <i>the end, the close.</i>
Embonpoint, (ahn-bon-pwawn',) <i>in good condition.</i>	Fracas, (frah-cah',) <i>a squabble.</i>
Encore, (ahn-core',) <i>again.</i>	G.
En masse, (an masse,) <i>in a mass or body.</i>	Gendarmes, (jang-darm',) <i>soldiers; police.</i>
En passant, (an-pas'-sang,) <i>in passing; by-the-by.</i>	Gout, (goo,) <i>taste.</i>
Ennui, (an'-wee,) <i>wearisomeness.</i>	H.
Entre nous, (antr noo,) <i>between ourselves.</i>	Hauteur, (ho-tehr',) <i>haughtiness.</i>
Entrée, (an-tray',) <i>entrance.</i>	Honi soit qui mal y pense, (ho-nee-swaw-kee-mahl-e-pahns,) <i>evil to him that evil thinks.</i>
Envelope, (ahn-v'lope',) <i>a cover for a letter.</i>	Hors de combat,(hor-de-kohn'-bah,) <i>disabled.</i>
Epaulette, (ep-o-let',) <i>a shoulder knot.</i>	I.
Esprit de corps, (es-pree'-de-corps,) <i>the spirit of the body or party.</i>	Ich dien, (ik-deen,) <i>I serve.</i>
Estafette, (es-tah-set',) <i>an express.</i>	Incognito, <i>incog; in disguise.</i>
Etiquette, (et-e-ket',) <i>ceremony.</i>	In petto, <i>in the breast or mind: in reserve.</i>

J.

Je ne sais quoi, (je-ne-say-kwaw,) *I know not what.*

Jeu d'esprit, (zheu-des-pree') *play of wit; a witticism.*

Jeu de mots, (zheu-de-mo') *play upon words.*

L.

Levee, (lev'-ay,) *a morning visit.*

Liqueur, (le-quehr,) *a cordial.*

M.

Maître d'hotel, (maytr-do-tel') *a hotel keeper.*

Mal a propos, (mal-ap-ro-po') *out of time; unseasonably, or unbecoming.*

Mauvaise honte, (mau-vais-hont') *false or unbecoming modesty.*

Messieurs, (mess'-yers,) *gentlemen; used as the plural of Mr.*

Mignonette, (min-yo-net') *a sweet-smelling flower.*

N.

Naïveté, (nah-eev-tay') *ingenuousness; simplicity.*

Nom de guerre, (nong-deh-gair') *an assumed name.*

Nonchalance, (nohn-shahnce,) *coolness; indifference.*

Nonpareil, (nohn-par-el') *without an equal; matchless.*

O.

On dit, (ohn-dee') *a flying report.*

Outré, (oo-tray') *extraordinary; eccentric.*

P.

Parole, (par-ole') *word of honor.*

Parterre, (par-tare') *a flower-garden; level ground.*

Patois, (pat-waw') *provincialism.*

Penchant, (pahn-shahn') *a leaning or inclination.*

Perdu, (per-doo') *lost; concealed through fear.*

Petit maître, (petty-maytr,) *a little master; a fop.*

Protégé, (pro-tay-jay') *one that is patronized and protected.*

Q.

Qui vive, (kee-veev') *who goes there? on the alert.*

Ragout, (rah-goo') *a highly-seasoned dish.*

Rencontre, (rahn-cointr') *an unexpected meeting; an encounter.*

Rendezvous, (rahn-day-voo') *the place of meeting.*

Restaurateur, (re-stor-ah-tehr',) <i>a tavern keeper.</i>	Tête à tête, (tait-ah-tait,) <i>head to head; a private conversation.</i>
Rouge, (rooge,) <i>red paint.</i>	Tirade, (tee-rad',) <i>a long invective speech.</i>
Ruse de guerre, (roos-deh-gair',) <i>a trick or stratagem of war.</i>	Tour, (toor,) <i>a journey.</i>
S.	Tout ensemble, (too-tahn-sahn-bl,) <i>the whole.</i>
Sang froid, (sahn-frwaw,) <i>coolness.</i>	U.
Sans, (sang,) <i>without.</i>	Unique, (yeu-neek',) <i>singular; the only one of the kind.</i>
Savant, (sav-ang,) <i>a learned man.</i>	V.
Sobriquet, (so-bre-kay',) <i>a nickname.</i>	Valet de chambre, (val-e-deh-shambr,) <i>a footman.</i>
Soi-disant, (swaw-dee'-zang,) <i>self-styled; pretended.</i>	Vis-a-vis, (veez-ah-vee,) <i>face to face.</i>
Soiree, (swaw'-ray,) <i>an evening party.</i>	Vive la bagatelle, (veev-la-bag-a-tel',) <i>success to trifles.</i>
Souvenir, (soov-neer',) <i>remembrance.</i>	Vive le roi, (veev'-ler-waw) <i>long live the king.</i>
T.	
Tapis, (tap-ee',) <i>the carpet; "on the tapis" under consideration</i>	

ABBREVIATIONS.

LATIN.

- A. B. . . *Artium Baccalaureus*, . . . Bachelor of arts.
 A. M. . . *Artium Magister*, . . . Master of arts.
 A. C. . . *Ante Christum*, . . . Before the Christian era.
 A. D. . . *Anno Domini*, . . . In the year of our Lord.
 A. M. . . *Anno Mundi*, . . . In the year of the world.
 A. U. C. . . *Ab Urbe Condita*, . . . From the building of the city.
 B. D. . . *Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, . Bachelor of divinity.
 B. M. . . *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*, . Bachelor of medicine.
 C. Cent. . *Centum*, A hundred.
 D. D. . . *Doctor Divinitatis*, . . . Doctor of divinity.
 e. g., . . . *Exempli gratia*, . . . For example.
 Ibid. . . *Ibidem*, In the same place.
 Id. . . . *Idem*, The same (author.)
 i. e. . . . *Id est*, That is.
 Incog. . . *Incognito*, Unknown, concealed.
 J. H. S. . . *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, . Jesus the Savior of men.
 LL. D. . . *Legum Doctor*, . . . Doctor of laws.
 L. S. . . *Locus Sigilli*, The place of the seal.
 Lib. . . . *Liber*, Book.
 M. D. . . *Medicinae Doctor*, . . . Doctor of medicine.
 N. B. . . *Nota Bene*, . . . Note well; take notice.
 Nem. con. *Nemine contradicente*, . . . No one opposing it.
 Per cent. *Per centum*, By the hundred.
 P. M. . . *Post Meridiem*, . . . In the afternoon.
 Prox. . . . *Proximo*, Next (month or term.)
 P. S. . . . *Post Scriptum*, . . . Postscript (written after.)
 Ult. . . . *Ultimo*, In the last (month.)
 Vid. . . . *Vide*, See thou; refer to.
 Viz. . . . *Videlicet*, To wit; namely.
 &c. . . . *Et cætera*, And the rest, and so forth.

ENGLISH.

Acct.	Account.	Jr.	Junior.
Apr.	April.	Knt.	Knight.
Anon.	Anonymous.	Lat.	Latitude.
Aug.	August.	Lieut.	Lieutenant.
B. A.	Bachelor of arts.	Lon.	Longitude.
Bart.	Baronet.	Messrs.	Gentlemen.
Bbl.	Barrel.	M. C.	Member of congress.
Bp.	Bishop.	Mr.	Master, (<i>Mister.</i>)
Capt.	Captain.	Mrs.	Mistress.
Chap.	Chapter.	MS.	Manuscript.
Co.	County or Company.	MSS.	Manuscripts.
Col.	Colonel.	N. S.	New style, (1752.)
Cr.	Creditor.	N.	North.
Dec.	December.	Nov.	November.
Dr.	Debtor or Doctor.	No.	Number.
Do.	Ditto; the same.	O. S.	Old style.
E.	East.	Svo.	Octavo.
Esq.	Esquire.	Oct.	October.
F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.	oz.	Ounce.
F. A. S.	Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.	Pres.	President.
F. S. A.	Fellow of the Society of Arts.	Prof.	Professor.
Feb.	February.	4to.	Quarto.
Gent.	Gentleman.	Rep.	Representative.
Gen.	General.	Rev.	Reverend.
Gov.	Governor.	Sec.	Secretary.
Hhd.	Hogshead.	Sen.	Senior.
Hon.	Honorable.	S.	South.
Inst.	Instant, present month.	Sept.	September.
Jan.	January.	St.	Saint.
		U. S. A.	United States of America.
		W.	West.

ROMAN NOTATION.

The Romans counted up to *three* by single marks, supposed to represent the fingers of the hand: thus, I. stood for one; II. for two; and III. for three.

A smaller figure placed to the *left* of a larger is meant to be subtracted from it; thus IV. means I. (one) subtracted from V. (five); that is, IV.

V. stands for five. It represents the five fingers of the hand, and was originally written thus  afterwards, the middle fingers were left out, and the figure stood V.

A smaller figure placed to the *right* of a larger is meant to be *added* to it; thus VI., VII., and VIII. stand, respectively, for six, seven, and eight; that is, five and one, five and two, and five and three.

IX. stands for nine; that is, I. (one) from X. (ten.)

X. stands for ten. It represents two fives placed vertically; thus, .

XI., XII., XIII., eleven, twelve, thirteen; that is, ten and one, ten and two, ten and three.

XIV., fourteen; that is, ten and (one from five) four.

XV., fifteen; that is, five *added* to ten.

XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen.

XX., twenty; that is, two tens.

XXI., XXII., &c., twenty-one, twenty-two, &c.

XXX., thirty; that is, three tens.

XL., forty; that is, ten from fifty.

L., fifty. This letter stands for fifty, as being the half of one hundred. The Romans expressed one hundred by C..

the initial of *Centum*, (the Latin for a hundred.) In many manuscripts the letter C is found in this form, L. A horizontal line drawn across it gives the lower half, L; and hence the application.

LX., sixty; that is, fifty and ten.

LXX., seventy; fifty and two tens.

LXXX., eighty; fifty and three tens.

XC., ninety; that is, ten from one hundred.

C., one hundred, (*Centum.*)

CC., two hundred.

CCC., three hundred.

CCCC., or CD., four hundred.

D., five hundred. This letter stands in the same relation to a thousand that L (fifty) does to C (one hundred); that is, it represents the half of a thousand. The initial letter M, of *Mille*, (a thousand,) was used to represent that number. An ancient form of this letter is CO. A line drawn vertically through this letter, leaves, on the right hand side, a D.; and hence its application.

DC., six hundred.

DCC., seven hundred.

DCCC., eight hundred.

DCCCC., nine hundred.

M., a thousand.

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Express the following sums in Roman numerals:—

One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Twelve hundred and forty-two. Six hundred and forty-two. Eighty-four. Nine hundred and forty-four. Fourteen hundred and fifty-three. Two hundred and nine. Four hundred and fifty-six. Eighteen hundred and forty-nine. One thousand six hundred and twelve. Three hundred and forty-three. Eleven hundred and fourteen. One thousand and sixty-six. Thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven. Ten thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

Express the following Roman in Arabic numerals: — *

MDCCX. DCXXIX. CCCXL. MDCCCXL. CXX.
DCCXXIV. CCCXXXIII. LXXXIV. XVIII. VIII.
XXVII. XXXIV. XLIV. XLVI. LXV. LXXVII.
LII. CCXCVI. XIX.

Put the following Arabic into Roman numerals: —

Book 2. Chapter 8. Section 9. Appendix, No. 24.
Volume 6. Part 19. Chapter 30. Book 5. Section 12.
No. 27. Volume 34. Part 56. In the year 1763. The
year 1453. The second verse of Chapter 12.

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. The first letter of the first word of every sentence, and after every full stop, should begin with a capital; as, "John walks." "What do you want?"

2. The first letter of every line in poetry should begin with a capital; as,

"These are thy works, Parent of Good,
Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous then!"

3. Proper names should begin with capitals; as, "I saw William and Francis." "Washington is the capital of the United States of America."

4. Qualities personified should begin with capitals; as, "Hence, loathed Melancholy."

* The Arabic numerals are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are so called because they were introduced from the East into Europe by the Arabians.

5. Every appellation of the Deity should begin with a capital; as, "The Lord Jehovah reigns."
6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O!* should always be capitals.
7. Titles of honor and respect, when followed by names, should be distinguished by capitals; as, "The Governor of Ohio." When no name follows a title, it need not be written with a capital; as, "The governor spoke to the president."
8. Nouns denoting a religious sect should begin with a capital; as, a Friend, a Calvinist, a Baptist, a Unitarian, a Methodist, a Universalist, an Episcopalian, &c.
9. The principal words in the titles of books should begin with capitals; as, Pope's "Essay on Man."

EXERCISES FOR WRITING.

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts. Cincinnati is on the Ohio. St. Louis is a beautiful and flourishing city on the Mississippi. When we were at New York, last June, many vessels arrived there from England and France. Columbus discovered America. The Great Britain steamship stranded on the coast of Ireland. Put your trust in God. The Creator and Ruler of the world. The "Messiah" was written by Klopstock, a German poet. Titus, the Roman emperor, who took Jerusalem, was styled "The Delight of Mankind." The Pyrenees divide France from Spain. Virginia was settled in A. D. 1607. Boston is supplied with water from Lake Cochituate. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson. Great Britain comprises England, Scotland, and Wales. The Old Testament was chiefly written in the Hebrew language, and the New Testament in the Greek.

POINTS OR MARKS USED IN WRITING

Comma	,	Hyphen	-
Semicolon	;	Paragraph	¶
Colon	:	Quotation	“ ”
Period	.	Index	Index
Interrogation	?	Section	§
Exclamation	!	Asterisk	*
Apostrophe	'	Obelisk	†
Dash	—	Parallels	
Parenthesis	()	Ellipsis	• • •
Brackets	[]	Diæresis	..
Caret	^		

COMMA (,)

The COMMA is used to mark off certain clauses in sentences.

SEMICOLON (;)

The SEMICOLON is used to mark off those parts of a sentence which require to be more distinctly separated than by a comma.

COLON (:)

The COLON is used to mark off those parts of a sentence which require to be more distinctly separated than by a semicolon.

PERIOD (.)

The PERIOD is used at the end of a sentence, and shows that its sense is complete. It is also used after abbreviations and contractions.

INTERROGATION (?)

The NOTE OF INTERROGATION is used in asking a question.

APOSTROPHE (')

The APOSTROPHE denotes the omission of one or more letters; as, *lov'd*, loved. It also marks the possessive case; as, *a boy's hat*.

EXCLAMATION (!)

The NOTE OF EXCLAMATION is placed after expressions of sudden emotion or strong feeling.

DASH (-)

The DASH is used where the sentence is left unfinished, and where there is a sudden change of the sentiment.

PARENTHESIS (())

The PARENTHESIS is used to include something explanatory or incidentally introduced.

BRACKETS ([])

BRACKETS are used for the same purpose as the parenthesis.

CARET (^)

The CARET is used to show that a letter or word has been accidentally omitted in writing; as, *comⁿence*.

HYPHEN (-)

The HYPHEN is used to connect compound words, and is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

PARAGRAPH (¶)

The PARAGRAPH is used in the Bible to denote the beginning of a new subject.

QUOTATION (" ")

The QUOTATION is used to signify that the words so marked are taken from some other author.

INDEX (Index)

The INDEX is used to show that special attention is required.

SECTION (§)

The SECTION is used to mark the smaller divisions of a discourse.

ASTERISK, OR STAR (*)

The ASTERISK, or STAR, refers to something in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

OBELISK (†) AND PARALLELS (||)

The OBELISK and PARALLELS are used for references, the same as the asterisk.

ELLIPSIS (***)

The ELLIPSIS is used to denote the omission of some letters or words; as, *T****s*, Thomas.

DIÆRESIS (")

The DIÆRESIS, placed over the latter of two vowels shows that both of them are sounded; as, *coöperate*.

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CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

*Board of Controllers of Public Schools,
 1st School District of Pennsylvania.*

At a meeting of the Board, held October 7th, 1839, the Committee of Supplies offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That "Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas,"—last edition—be introduced as a class-book into the Public Schools of the First School District.

The above resolution was agreed to.

From the minutes.

R. PENN SMITH, *Secretary.*

The following Teachers have recommended the Geographical Works in strong terms.

- JOHN FROST, Professor of the High School.
WM. VOGDES, Professor of the High School.
WM. ROBERTS, Principal Teacher in the Moyamensing Public School.
ANN DOLBY, Principal Teacher in the Moyamensing Public School for Girls.
JOHN M. COLEMAN, Prin. New Market St. Pub. Sch.
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LEONARD BLISS, Jr., Professor of Belles-Letters and History, Louisville College, Ky.
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EDWARD WINTHROP, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo. Sem. of Ky.
JOSIAH GAVER, Principal of the City Public Schools, Lexington, Ky.

The undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools for the city of Cincinnati, having examined "Mitchell's Geography and Atlas," are fully satisfied of their great merit and utility, and have no hesitation in recommending them to the Board for introduction, as superior to any similar productions now in use in the schools; a distinction to which they consider them fully entitled, not only in reference to the geographical arrangement, materials and execution, but as to the general plan and accuracy of the work, the improved style of colouring, the facility of reference and exact agreement between the Atlas and the text-book, and the regular periodical revision by which it is proposed to keep pace with the actual progress of knowledge and civilization throughout the globe. Under these impressions, the Committee unanimously concur in recommending for adoption the following resolution:—

Resolved, By the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools for the city of Cincinnati, that Mitchell's School Geography, with its accompanying Atlas, be, and it is hereby adopted, as one of the regular Class-Books of said Common Schools; the introduc-

tion thereof to be gradually effected, in conformity with the standing regulations of the Board on that subject.

(Signed)

PEYTON S. SYMMES,
ELAM P. LANGDON,
JOHN P. FOOTE,
RICHARD DE CHARMS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Cincinnati.

I certify that the above report and the resolution attached thereto were unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees and Visitors of the Common Schools of the city of Cincinnati, on the 22d inst.
CHAS. SATTERLY, *City Clerk.*

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It is admirably adapted to the wants of all, either studying or teaching the important branch of Geographical science. * * * We know of no work that is more needed in this day, as an academic, family or Common School book, than this; nothing of the kind having ever been published.

J. McCLUSKEY, A. M.

GREENE'S ANALYSIS.

A TREATISE ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; or the Analysis and Classification of Sentences and their Component Parts; with Illustrations and

Exercises, adapted to the Use of Schools. By SAMUEL S. GREENE, A. M., Principal of the Phillips' Grammar School, Boston. Philadelphia, 1848 Price, 45 cts. This Work has already reached the sixth edition in the space of four months.

This book has already obtained a very extensive circulation. It has recently been introduced into the Public Schools in Boston, and in many of the Schools in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Vicksburg, &c. &c., and is highly recommended by all who have examined it.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Joshua Pearl, Principal of the Public School, in the City of Natchez, Mississippi.

Mr D. M. Warren presented to me for inspection, several school books, and among others "Greene's Analysis." I must, in justice to the author and my own feelings, say, "I have found it, I have found it." I have been teaching the classics and English branches since my graduation at Yale College, in 1836. I have followed Professor Andrews' course of syntactical parsing, and of analyzing sentences, and have long felt the need of a similar work in English, or for the English language. Your Analysis not only meets my wishes, but far exceeds what I could expect embodied in a work for this purpose.

From M. F. Cowdery, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Teachers' Association.

I, and some of my friends, teachers in this state, have given the work our examination, and we think so highly of it that we shall use it ourselves, and urge its general introduction into the schools of Ohio.

From H. J. Ripley, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

Permit me gratefully to acknowledge the reception of your recent work on "the Structure of the English Language." I regard it with interest, as contributing to a more philosophical development of the language to beginners, and as making grammatical exercises more intelligible and interesting. I hope it will be extensively used.

Extract from a Letter of George Jaques, Esq., of Worcester, Massachusetts.

I have received and examined with considerable care the copy of your "Analysis," which you did me the favor to send to me. As a text book for advanced classes, I am highly pleased with it, so much so that I shall use such influence as I have with my associates of the school committee of this town to introduce it into our High School, at the commencement of the summer term, about the first of May next.

Allow me to congratulate you, my dear sir, on having done so good a work for the literature of a language which the fierce and terrible Anglo-Saxon, either by the arts of war or of peace, seems destined to make the common tongue of all mankind.

From the Christian Review.

We like the book much,—it is just what is wanted in our Grammar Schools; and if accompanied by an abridgement, for the younger pupils, which the author proposes in his preface to prepare, will leave but little to be desired for the purposes of ordinary instruction in Grammar, in our schools. The plan is simple, and is developed with great consistency and logical ability. Starting with the simplest form of a sentence, which contains barely a subject and a predicate, the author proceeds to cluster around either one or the other of these, all the words and phrases contained in the most complicated sentence, and explain their relations, till the pupil is able, at sight, to resolve any sentence into its parts.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Elbridge Smith, Principal of the Cambridge High School.

Dear Sir,—I have examined with great pleasure the Grammar which you did me the honor to send me. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it *the best English Grammar in existence*. This, I am aware, some will regard as extravagant praise. I am not, however, alone in my opinion. Indeed I know of no one who has given attention to the subject, who is not of the same opinion.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Wyman, Principal of the St. Louis English and Classical High School.

I have introduced Greene's Analysis into my school, having formed a class of about thirty pupils in it. It is certainly a very superior text book, its plan of instruction being replete with sound sense and practical philosophy. It is so entirely different from ordinary compilations on the subject, that the veteran teacher is perhaps, on his first examination of the work, a little likely to find his established prejudices shocked; but a few days use of the Grammar will dissipate all his fears, and convince him that he is in possession of a book he wishes he had always had. I would not part with it on any consideration.

INTRODUCTION TO GREENE'S ANALYSIS. 12mo., half roan. Price, 34 cts.

CHANDLER'S COMMON SCHOOL GRAMMAR.

A Grammar of the English Language, adapted to the use of the Schools of America. By JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, editor of the United States Gazette: 12mo, pp. 208. Price, 38 cts.

This work, published but a few months since, has already been introduced into many of the Public and Private Schools throughout the Union, and is rapidly winning its way to popular favour. This Grammar has been adopted in the Girard College, and has already passed through 15 Editions. Want of space prevents us from inserting all the recommendations received; the following,

however, will be all sufficient to call attention to the work, and bespeak for it a candid examination.

WARD SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Commissioners and Inspectors of Common Schools of the 13th Ward, having, with much care and deliberation, examined Chandler's Grammar of the English Language, are of opinion that for scientific arrangement, happy illustration, and judicious application of the principles of Grammar to Language, it is unequalled by any work of the kind extant. We have, therefore, adopted it to be used in the Ward Schools under our charge.

WILLIAM A. WALTERS,
JAMES H. COOK, } Commissioners.
CHAS. D. FIELD, Inspector.

The undersigned, having examined Chandler's English Grammar with a view to ascertain its adaptation to the purpose of teaching, take great pleasure in recommending the same as a work of superior merit.

The prominent features which seem to recommend the book strongly to the undersigned, are, first, the system of commencing the study with the business of inductive parsing; the introduction of the different parts of speech progressively; with a correct reference to definitions, together with the uniform simplicity of explanation.

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W. C. Kibb, Principal Male Department Ward School No. 19.

J. D. Demitt, Assistant, do. do.

G. W. Petit, do. do.

Harriet N. Goldley, Principal Female, do.

We the undersigned having examined Chandler's Grammar, do not hesitate to say that in its adoption as a text-book for schools, it surpasses all others of the kind that has come under our notice. We are so well pleased with it that we have adopted it in our schools.

Dwight & Brown, Principal of Brooklyn High School.

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Walter Channing, A. M., Rector of the Brooklyn Grammar School.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 11, 1847.

From Professor E. H. Jenny, A. M.

Having examined Chandler's Grammar of the English Language, I am fully prepared to say that I think it the best book of

the kind that I have seen in the whole course of years of experience in teaching. I shall most assuredly adopt it as the text-book on Grammar in the school under my direction.

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Extract from the Records of the School Committee of the City of Boston.

"IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, May 5, 1844.

Ordered, That the 'Primary School Reader, Part Third,' by William D. Swan, be introduced into the Grammar Schools, as the Reading Book for the Fourth Class, in the room of the Gradual Reader.
Attest, S. F. McCLEARY, Sec'y."

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Attest, S. F. McCLEARY, Sec'y."

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
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From E. Wyman, A. M., Principal of the English and Classical High School, St. Louis.

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From Samuel S. Greene, Principal of the Phillips Grammar School, Boston.

I have examined your series of Reading Books, and am happy to say that I am much pleased with them. The plan seems to me admirably fitted to accomplish the important work of developing the organs of speech, and of securing a graceful and easy elocution. I cordially commend the books to the attention of teachers and school committees.

From Joshua Bates, Jr., Principal of the Brimmer Grammar School, Boston.

I most cheerfully and fully concur with Mr. Greene, in his recommendation of your series of Reading Books.

From Charles A. Lord, A. M., (late Professor in Marion College,) and Teacher of Languages in Wyman's English and Classical High School, St. Louis.

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